PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,694—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
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All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE**

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * ORIENTAL | 5,284 | F. N. Tillard | 25th Octr. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 1st Nov. |
| * PERSIA | 7951 | S. Barcham | 8th ,, |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | F. N. Tillard | 15th ,, |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd ,, |
| M.L. PERSIA | 7951 | S. Barcham | 29th ,, |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | J. Chellew | 6th Dec. |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 13th ,, |
| * CHINA | 7912 | T. S. Angus | 20th ,, |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | J. Chellew | 27th ,, |
| | | | 1903. |
| * ARABIA | 7,903 | J. L. Parfitt | 3rd Jany. |
| M.L. CHINA | 7,912 | T. S. Angus | 10th ,, |
| * ORIENTAL | 5,284 | F. N. Tillard | 17th ,, |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7,903 | J. L. Parfitt | 24th ,, |
| * PERSIA | 7,951 | S. Barcham | 31st ,, |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5,284 | F. N. Tillard | 7th Feby. |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

**HEAVY BAGGAGE** must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

---

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT- [illegible] ally on WEDNESDAYS taking Passengers [illegible] Tickets [illegible]

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

---

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

---

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

---

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

---

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th October.

---

FOR CAPE TOWN DIRECT.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 21st October.

---

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,**
Agents.

Bombay 18th October, 1902.

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### KING, KING & Co.,

[illegible]KERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths [illegible] ecured, at Lowest Rates obtain- [illegible] and all other Steamers, Free [illegible] mmission.

[illegible] Sailings, Fares, and full [illegible] ed by return of post, on [illegible]

[illegible] paid to the grouping of [illegible] 2nd Class by P. & O. [illegible] rendered to Pas- [illegible] in Bombay. Baggage [illegible] Railway Stations and [illegible]

[illegible] the Firm meet all [illegible] and Marseilles. [illegible] description received [illegible] Messrs. Henry S. [illegible] Messrs. King, Baillie [illegible] and Marine Insur- [illegible] tes. Quotations [illegible]

[illegible] & CO.,

[illegible] LONDON.

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[illegible] DES [illegible] TIMES.

[illegible]

# MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

## GUARANTEED PURE.

**NO ADMIXTURES.**

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5-4.
A 7-lb. Cannister ,, for Rs. 7.

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**THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,**
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

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**ASTHMA SEDATIVE,** SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time ; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.

**NEMESIS.** Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

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# MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

## CATERERS.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR **WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTENING CAKES.**

A VISIT IS REQUESTED.

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25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
**BOMBAY.**

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## [illegible]HE ITALIAN STORES,

[illegible] COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

---

[illegible]ES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, [illegible]TE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY ; AND TO THE ITALIAN [illegible]D RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

[illegible]RMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
[illegible]CA OIL ; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
[illegible]US, (French Italian and German).
[illegible]N SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
[illegible]CHOVIES SALTED (loose) ; and in oil in Bottles.
[illegible]RANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
[illegible] TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
[illegible]URAL CAVIARE (German).
[illegible] Royans Victoria.
[illegible] ,, a la Tomate.
[illegible] Plain in finest Lucca oil.
[illegible] oil.
[illegible]n Bottles.
[illegible]EPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

---

[illegible]mouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, [illegible]ry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.) [illegible]entlies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts

---

[illegible]ted GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a [illegible] doz. Bots.

---

## [illegible]ND DEFENCE

[illegible]ND ALL

## [illegible]UE SPECIFIC

[illegible]LE EXTRACT)

[illegible] AND FEVERS OF ALL [illegible]L STAGES.

[illegible] equal in persistent and protracted fevers [illegible]

[illegible]IC, and I am glad to say that it has been [illegible] several of my gang-men. I shall alwa s [illegible] Medicine.

[illegible]N, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.

[illegible]ctly Vegetable can be given to a [illegible]

[illegible]ONS.

[illegible]IPS & Co., and all other respect- [illegible]

[illegible]ON & CO.,

# OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches ; Width, 56 inches.

## CASH, RS. 525.

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|---|---|
| On the Hire System... ... | 12 months, Rs. 45 per month.<br>24 ,, ,, 26 ,, |

EXTRAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Woollen Cover | Rs. 15 | Zinc-lined Case | Rs. 25 0 |
| Piano Stool | ,, 18 | Set of 4 Insulators | ,, 4 8 |

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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**MARCKS & Co., LTD.,**
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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# A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR
IT SHOULD DRAW
**EASILY**
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.

## BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

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**McDOWELL & CO., LD.,**
MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

A. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10, Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### "STEAM TO EAST AFRICA."

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. are now in a position to convey FIRST, SECOND and THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS, as well as Cargo, to EAST AFRICAN PORTS per S. S. "IMPERATRIX," sailing hence on the 1st November, transhipping at Aden direct to the S. S. "GALICIA." which is one of the six new steamers specially built for the East African trade and has splendid accommodation.

For particulars about passage money and freight, apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

### NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD., has been ADJOURNED to TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M., at the Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, as there was no quorum at the Meeting called for 17th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

### THE ALBERT PRESS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on production of Share Certificates, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 35 per Share will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 6th inst. on and after WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, 1902, between 11 A. M., and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th October, 1902.

### BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

### PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF NIGHT RUNNING.

OWING to the EXTREME and CONTINUED HEAT and the consequent heavy strain on the Company's Horses NOTICE is hereby given that from MONDAY next, the 20th instant, until arrival of Cooler Weather the RUNNING of CARS from the different TERMINI will CEASE after 9 P.M.

By Order,
E. T. ANSELL,
Traffic Superintendent.
18th October, 1902.

### THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered office No 8 Forbes Street on MONDAY, the 20th day of October, 1902, in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

1ST—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1902.

2ND—To declare a Dividend.

3RD—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH—To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1903, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th October to 20th October 1902, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by shareholders during office hours.

By order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY.
Manager
Bombay, 27th September, 1902.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

### SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### THE END OF ECZEMA IN SIGHT.

IF you wish to get rid of ECZEMA or any form of SKIN TROUBLE as easily as you can be cured of an ordinary cold, all you have to do is to obtain a bottle of "ANTEXEMA." This remedy, when sparingly applied, gives immediate relief from itching and burning, and if persevered with, will effectually cure any form of inflammatory skin trouble.

It is sold in bottles, price, Re 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
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### THE PIANOTIST.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

MARK HAMBOURG says:—"I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:—"Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange. Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Magnificent Bloodhound BITCH, colour black and tan, guaranteed pedigree by the Kennel Club. Also one splendid BULL TERRIER. Apply on Board S. S. "COLENZO," Prince's Dock, A Shed.

FOR CORONATION.—One ELEPHANT'S JHOOL. Embroidered gold. Nice Workmanship.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1903.—Just received a large Stock in all sizes and styles of Binding. Price List free by post. Special Terms to large buyers.—BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St. Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never, found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. Almeida, Girgaum, Bombay."

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

A. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.—The best for G. and S. and all venereal diseases. Infallibly cures fresh and chronic cases within 3 days where other remedies fail. A trial order solicited.—Dr. ABDOOL KADAR SULEMANJEE, Abdool Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINTER for a large Daily English Newspaper in Bombay from the 1st October. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating qualifications to "Z" care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2, per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-2-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bandora.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

OPTICALS.—Mr. JACOBS of Messrs. F. DAVIDSON & Co., London, is now in Bombay and will be glad to see any Doctor or others interested in this trade at 52, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL or at KEMP & CO.'S COLABA BRANCH by appointment.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane. Bombay

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW at Matheran. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKEI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGAKHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA ISTRIA AUSTRIA.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co. Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

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SOLE AGENTS.

### THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. O T B

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

*Only one Trial will satisfy.*

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

### E. N. ANTIA,

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WHERE Europe Articles, English Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Patent Medicines, Toilette Requisites, Cigars, Cigarettes, Toys, &c., &c., are sold at a very MODERATE PRICE, and every article will be sold at WHOLESALE PRICE. All Goods guaranteed fresh.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to give their trial order.

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|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ | 47,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

### BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed | Rs. | 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | „ | 14,00,000 |
| Uncalled Capital | „ | 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5½ | „ |
| „ 1 Year | 5 | „ |
| „ 6 Months | 4½ | „ |
| „ 3 Months | 4 | „ |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UND

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittan

4 per cent. per an

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per
2 years at 5½ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DE which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into t PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearl interest at 4 per cent per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations wher Branches and Currency Notes of any circle ar credited free of charge in the above Interest D

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for s and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per daily balance, provided minimum dail is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or B

W.

Bombay, 10th October 1902.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £4,25,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy. |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin. |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,125,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £562,5000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £562,500 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | „ | 18,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | „ | 8,910,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

### E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immedi

Inscriptions a speciality, and fre

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## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

### THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets ... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income ... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3 16,8
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per c
Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by p an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for till his previous death, may secure Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitlin following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the Return of one-third of the total Premiums paid, in addition to th the Policy. Thus, if the claim arise

1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th y

The amount payable wou

,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,156 | 12,8

(2) Should the Assured surviv

(a) An Immediate Payment
(b) A free paid-up Polic death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the which will have accu period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits sequent Quinquennia

For further informa

Messrs. CROFT,
Chief Ag

### THOS. CO

BANKER

CURRENT a COUNTS
LOANS and
approved securi

DRAFTS
FERS effecte
made.

STOCK
T T

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

### FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MAGNIFICENT sea-side Villa at Kihim (Alibag Taluka), known as Kihim Yali Estate, only 13 miles from Bombay. Daily steamers to Mandwa, thence 5 miles by road.

Large Bungalow with Kitchen, Stables, and Outhouses; Compound nearly 18 acres of Cocoanut groves. Lovely beach in front. Splendid sea-bathing. Apply

A. H. FYZEE, Esq.,
20, Mount Road, Mazagon.

### MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

### BOMBAY BAZAR SUPPLY AGENCY.

THIS Agency supplies Fresh Bombay Fruits, Vegetables, Fish in Ice, Stores, Provisions, Wines, etc., to Mofussil Residents at Current Bazar Rates.

Malta Grapes As. 12 a lb.

Also Apples, Oranges, Sweet Limes, from 8 as. to 12 as. dozen; Table Plantains Re. 1 per 100; Coffee Berry and Candied Peel 8 as. a lb.; Raisin, Walnuts, Figs, Currant, Kajoo, Sultanas, Lemon Drops, Scotch Mixture, Barley Sugar, each 5 as. a lb.; Jujubes 9 as. a lb.; English Vegetables, any sorts, 3 as. a lb.

Local Bombay Delivery Free.

X'mas and Durbar Price Lists on application.

TUKINA & Co.,
Bombay.

### FOR SALE.

ESSENCE of NEEM is invaluable for poisoned, pollunted or poverty of blood, eruptions, sores, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Essence of Papava for dispepsia stomachic and liver disorders, loss of appetite gastralgia, nausea, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Essence of Chiretta is the extensively used bitter tonic, for debility after fevers, Anæmia, poor blood, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Doctors use them in practice with wonderous results. Apply to P. MUKERJI, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE ONLY

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MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
No. 7, Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.
SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRT MAKERS.
Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Marinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.
DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.
The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, cupboards, almira, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, large side board with mirror, glass cupboard, books, iron safes, Brussels carpets.

1 upright iron frame piano by Squire and Longson, of London.

Gold expanding bracelets, 18-karat gold watch chains, gold brooch, neck chain with pendant, etc.

39 pairs new boots and shoes.

1 lot glass stoppered bottles with medicine, ointment pots, stove, filter.

AT 2 P. M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 light victoria.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, valuable library consisting of books in classical subjects, English and general literature, law including numerous law reports, Mathematics and Science, the property of HUGH SEALY Esq., Pleader. The books will be on view TO-MORROW afternoon.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Ditmar's 5-light hanging lamp, floor lamps, mahogany, cottage piano by Rose and Co, Chubb's locks, iron safe, English ice-box, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, cooking stove by Smith and Wellstood gent's bicycle rowtee, garden plants, etc, the property by H. GAY, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF ONE CASE AMERICAN ASSORTED CARRIAGE READY-MIXED PAINT.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Frank M. Stephens, trading as Messrs. J. A. Williams and Co., Professional Carriage Builders, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay—

1 case of American assorted carriage ready mixed paint, quick drying.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Wilderness" Dockyard Road, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, wind proof lamps, Bussels carpets, table ornaments, pictures, garden pots, etc., the property of HUGH SEALY Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. J. E. P. White, consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunk, hand bag, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th October, 1902.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE TRAMWAY CO.'S STABLES, COLABA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting old horse-shoes, cast iron car washers, car axles, leather pieces, candle dust, horse-shoe nails, iron chair, rasps and files, gunny bags, empty kerosine tins, car springs, picks, files, papers, bottles, horse hair, iron buffers with rubber, iron castings, table-lamps, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 'West View' near Sassoon Dock, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing room cabinets, bed room single and double door almyras, rich table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, eight day clock, first-rate pictures in frames, cooking utensils, etc., the property of J. MORRIS, Esqr. Architect, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at Lowjee Castle, Parel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, table and hanging lamps, one mandoline in case, one Kodack camera, one large size folding camera with lense, one Winchester rifle, one double barrel 12 bore gun hammerless, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Mrs. C. COLLORA, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pawal Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, one sweet toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in first-rate order, table, hanging and wall lamps, large carpets, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. HERBERT, I. M. S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Sea Scale," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, one mahogany pianoforte by Gebruder Knake, handsome table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, carpets, first-rate pictures, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Mrs. A. F. TURNER and F. M. FLOWER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILLS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart I., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property in one lot:—

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevie, in Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21399 square yards or thereabouts, (of which 20520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill machinery both lying and fixed thereon.

The Machinery, &c, consists among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines now indicating about 425 I H P by Hick Hargreaves and Co, three Lancashire steel boilers of 160 lbs pressure per square inch by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow exhaust and Brighton Scutching lap, roving frames, some by Plat Bros, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Plat Brothers, also mules by Plat Brothers and Mac Gregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels fire service, and other accessories, &c., &c.

The mill consists of about 11,446 spindles in all and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th October, 1902.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 17.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SECURITIES— | | |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 93 3/16 | = plus 1/16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 1/4 | = plus 1/4 |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan | 106 1/2 | = unchanged |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | 65 5/8 | = plus 1/16 |
| SILVER— | | |
| Spot in London | 23 5/16 | = — 1/16 |
| 2 months hence | 23 5/16 | = — 1/16 |
| Spot in New York | 50 3/8 | = — 1/8 |
| EXCHANGES— | | |
| Paris cheques | 25'14 1/2 | = plus 1 |
| Berlin " | 20'46 | = — 1/2 |
| New York Demand | 4'85 5/8 | = plus 1/8 |
| DISCOUNTS— | | |
| Bank of England | 4 pr ct | = unchanged |
| 3 months sight Bank Bills | 3 1/4 pr ct | = — 1/8 |
| 6 " " " | 3 3/8 pr ct | = unchanged |
| 3 months sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 3/4 pr ct | = do |
| 6 months sight Fine Trade Bills | 4 1/8 pr ct | = do |
| INTEREST— | | |
| Day to day loans | 1 3/4 pr ct | = — 1/4 |
| 7 day market loans | 2 1/4 pr ct | = plus 1/4 |

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay | £1,10,000 |
| Gold to Bombay | £ 20,000 |

METALS.

Copper Brazier £65.
Yellow Metal 6d.
Tin Plates 12-6.
Bar Iron Belgium £5-1-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-2-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-1-0.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 37, April-May Sellers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 36 1-2. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Brown 33 3-4, Oct.-Nov., Sellers. Tone firm.

Linseed Bold 51 3-4. Oct.-Nov. Sellers, Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York 5 3-8.

Arrival—Knight Commander.

Freight—Coals Cardiff to Bombay 12s. 6d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4'72, Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 23,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4'49 | 4'46 | 4'45 | 4'45 | 4'45 |
| plus 2 | plus 2 | plus 2 | plus 2 | plus 2 |
| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June. | | |
| 4'45 | 4'46 | 4'46 | | |
| plus 1 | plus 2 | plus 2 | | |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 53,000 |
| Do. last year | 72,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 12,000 |
| Continent | 22,000 |
| Mid-Uplands | 8 11-16 |
| Futures, month of Dec. | 8'48 plus 4 |
| Do. do. March | 8'36 plus 5 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 8 1-16 — 3-16 |
| Futures month of Jan. | 8'18 plus 3 |
| Do. April | 8'25 plus 3 |
| Tone at close | steady. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 3,14,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 89,000 |
| " to Continent | 1,19,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 5,40,000 |
| " " at Interior Ports | 3,50,000 |
| | Bales. |
| Total week's sales | 56,000 |
| " Sold on spec. | Nil |
| " Sold for exportation | 2,000 |
| " Amount forwarded to consumers | 82,000 |
| " Actual exports | 6,000 |
| " Week's imports | 94,000 |
| " Stock | 234,000 |
| Surats week's sales | 500 |
| " Amount forwarded to consumers | 800 |
| " Week's Imports | 1,000 |
| " Stock | 3,000 |
| Afloat American | 1,90,000 |
| " Indian | 2,000 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 17th October 1902:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 160 bales. |
| Wheat | 2,170 cwts. |
| Linseed | 469 " |
| Rapeseed | 205 " |
| Gingellyseed | 5,242 " |
| Poppyseed | 403 " |
| Groundnuts | 4 " |
| Castorseed | 2,835 " |
| Rice | 6,363 " |
| Myrabollams | 881 " |
| Cottonseed | 1,120 " |

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Arabia" from London.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Bullion | Rs. 21,62,988 |
| Gold Bullion | 3 14,880 |

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | 1s 3 15-16d |
| Bank Demand | 1s 3 31-32d |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. | 1s 4 5-32d |
| Do 6 do do | 1s 4 5-16d |
| French Francs 3 do do | 169 1-2 |
| Marks 3 do do | 137 3-4 |
| Hongkong 30 Days' Sight | 125 1-2 |
| Shanghai 30 " " | 170 |
| Japan 30 " " | 151 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 98'13 |
| 1st Settlement | 98'12 |
| 2nd do. | 98'9 |

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since | 2nd October | 4 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. | 17th July | 3 do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. | 15th October | 4 do. |
| Bank of Madras do. | 30th June | 4 do. |

SEEDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone firm. | | |
| Ready | 9 | 4 |
| Forward April-May | 8 | 5 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone firm. | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready<br>Do. Forward | 5 9 | to 5 10 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready<br>do. Forward | 5 14 | to 5 15 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready<br>do. Forward... | 6 3 | to 6 4 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone firm. | | |
| Ready | 8 | 2 |
| Forward April-May | 7 | 10 |
| Castorseed—Tone steady. | | |
| Ready | 24 | 0 |
| Forward April-May | 25 | 8 |
| Groundnuts—Tone steady. | | |
| Forward Jan. Feb. | 36 | 0 |
| Gingellyseed.—Tone steady. | | |
| Howree Khandesh ready | 41 4 | to 41 8 |
| 15 per cent. Mxd., Dec.-Jan. | 41 0 | to 41 4 |
| 25 " " " | 40 0 | to 40 4 |
| 50 " " " | 38 0 | to 38 4 |
| Black Kutnee | 34 0 | to 34 8 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | quiet but steady. |
| Estimated sales | 6,000 |
| Total imports | 6,000 |

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4'43 | 4'45 | 4'44 | 4'44 |
| —1 | —1 | —1 | —1 |
| Feb.-March | March-Apr. | Apl.-May | May-June. |
| 4'44 | 4'44 | 4'45 | 4'45 |
| —1 | —1 | —1 | —1 |

COTTON.

The market is steadied to-day. The demand still continues for ready cotton, the mills being the chief buyers. About 100 bales new Etawah M. G. cotton arrived to-day and were purchased by mills at Rs. 175 1-4. In new crops about 1,000 bales Bengals fine have been bought by exporters for November to January delivery. The Sutta market is about Rs. 2 higher.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PAES—October 19th, at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay, Chrysanth, Medical Student, brother of Dr. B. Paes, aged 29 years. Funeral will take place this (Monday) evening at 4 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GUBBIN—October 11, at Ranikhet, the wife of Major G F Gubbin, R A M C, of a son.

HARRIS—October 13, at Naini Tal, the wife of Capt H J F Harries, of a son.

MOLYNEUX—October 12, at Cawnpore, the wife of W Molyneux, of a daughter.

SATTHIANADHAN—October 14, at Madras, the wife of S Satthianadhan, of a son.

WALKER—October 5, at Mussoorie, the wife of Colonel P G Walker, 47th Sikhs, of a son.

WIKELEY—October 9, at Srinagar, the wife of Captain J M Wikeley, 17th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WEIR—ELLIOTT—October 11, at St Johns in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lucknow, assisted by the Rev A H Langridge, M A, Hugh Ferguson Weir, of the Allahabad Bank, to Blanch Mary, second daughter of Mr R J A S Elliott, The Priory.

DEATHS.

MALLABY—October 11, at Simla, of malarial fever, Captain D L Mallaby, R E., Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers.

McARTHUR—October 12, at Lansdowne, Coonoor, Gladys, the beloved daughter of Col A D McArthur, aged 19 years.

McSWINEY—September 28, at Bolarum, Deccan, Claude, the dearly loved child of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs E F H McSwiney, aged 11½ years.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water, 1-2 m., 0-5a. Low water, 6-50m., 6-48a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sind Press Company, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Port Canning Land and Improvement Company Forbes Street, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Strait Settlement, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Parramatta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Mr. Mahaluxmivala, Superintendent Municipal Gardens, having proceeded on three months' privilege leave, Mr. Jamshed M. Doctor, Assistant Superintendent, is appointed to act in his place.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN CHILD.—Constantine Ernest, a European boy, aged five years and a half, residing with his parents on the second floor of the Jubilee Buildings at Sankli Street, Byculla, met with a fatal accident yesterday noon. The boy, it appears, climbed up a window, and while endeavouring to rest his knees on the sill, lost his balance, and fell down from a height of about twenty feet. He was killed on the spot.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Dhondoo Gopal, a Hindu, aged fifty years. The deceased was a gardener in the Engineering Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and worked at the Elphinstone Road station. On the morning of the 1st September last, he was squatting on the line, with an umbrella over his head and a dhotur tied round his ears, when a kutchra train came from the direction of the Grant Road along the shunting line. He was knocked down by the engine and thrown outside the line, his umbrella and the dhotur round his ears being carried away by the cow-catcher. He was brought down to Bombay and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had received a fracture of the spine and a contused wound on the right side of the head. He died on Friday, the cause of death being exhaustion following the fracture of the spine.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MOTHERLY AFFECTION.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Jivibai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years. The evidence showed that the deceased's first husband died about eight months ago, and about two months after his death she married to one Morarjee Soonderjee, a servant in the employ of a cloth merchant. She had a son, aged about four, by her first husband, of whom she was very fond. The boy was sent to his father's mother at Jamnagar on Thursday last, as it is the custom in the caste that when a widow re-marries she should hand over the children by her first husband to the latter's parents. The deceased felt the separation much. About 7 p.m. the same day she left home saying she was going to the Bhuleshwar Temple for devotional purposes, as it was a holiday. As she did not return in time a search was made for her, but she was not found either at the temple or at the houses of her relations and friends. Information was given to the Police and the body of the deceased was found next day floating on the surface of the water in a well in New Hanuman Lane. There were no marks of violence on the body, and all the ornaments were safe on her person, except a gold necklace of the value of Rs. 140, which it was suggested, being loose might have slipped out of her neck.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

## CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

MR. S. L. BATCHELOR, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in September last, convicted Balchand Motiram of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused cut off the nose of his wife Bai Puri and caused her permanent disfigurement on the 31st May last. The accused, a Kadva Kunbi, a weaver, lived with his wife Bai Puri and his brothers and a widowed sister at a house in the Dariapur quarter of Ahmedabad. The accused was during May last quarrelling with Puri and reproaching her with infidelity. On the 27th May he branded her on the chest and other parts of the body with hot irons, and about noon on the 31st May he cut off her nose. At that time accused and Puri were alone in the house as his relations were at work weaving in the house opposite according to their custom. Accused went up to Puri on the "osri" where she sat cleaning plates, and seizing her hands from behind tied them together with a "dhotar." He then gagged her mouth with a piece of earth, and thrust a stick between her arms and knees, so that she could not stand up or use her arms. He then knelt on her chest and cut her nose with a knife which he took from a niche in the wall. Puri who was partly suffocated and was in great pain, lost consciousness, but the neighbours came to know of what had happened, and many of them assembled outside the house clamouring for the door to be opened. The door was then opened by accused who came out with blood stained hands, and two men entered the house and brought out Puri. Thereafter the crowd quietly dispersed, no one apparently taking very much interest in such an incident as this ill-treatment of a young woman by her husband. In the evening the rumour reached Puri's father, Bechar, who, with two neighbours, went to accused's house and saw Puri. She said that accused had cut her nose. This was said in the hearing of accused, who merely remarked that she was of bad character. Bechar fetched the police, who arrested the accused. By accused's direction search was made on the roof for the knife, but it was not found that night. Next morning, however, it was produced from the roof by the accused himself in the presence of a "punch." No attempt, Mr. Batchelor said, was made to prove unchastity against Puri, and even if it was assumed that she wanted a divorce from him, that motive would be insufficient, seeing that she could not obtain a divorce by merely sending her husband to jail. The Sessions Judge concluded that this allegation was baseless and untrue. The accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the facts dismissed the appeal.

IT is stated that the presents to be bestowed by the Duke of Connaught during his progress through India are now being collected. "Some of them are being expressly manufactured by the Crown jewellers, especially those which introduce royal and heraldic incidents. But the greater number will be chosen from existing material, and there will be a selection from his Majesty's personal stock of gift-jewellery, although this is, as a general rule, unsuited to the occasion, because of its lettering which does not include the "I" which for India is required to be added to the "E. R."

## PROSECUTION UNDER THE TRADE MARKS ACT.

### HEAVY SENTENCE.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. George Gracewood, Agent of Messrs. Thomas Hubbuck and Sons, paint manufacturers, London, prosecuted Sharafali Alibhoy, of Messrs. Akbarali Sharafali and Company, dealers in paint at Khokha Bazaar, Bombay, on charges of being in possession, on the 9th instant, in Bombay, of certain stencils to imitate the trade mark of Messrs. Thomas Hubbuck and Sons under Section 486 of the Indian Penal Code, and of having sold in Bombay on the 7th instant twelve kegs of paint bearing a spurious trade mark.

Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bagley of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Savani, Solicitors, defended the accused.

The Magistrate framed a third charge against the accused of having in his possession for sale 147 kegs of paint with counterfeit trade mark under Section 486 of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, stating that the kegs might have been left in the godown by his late partner. He himself did not know that they were spurious.

Mr. Strangman said he was informed that out of the 147 kegs that had been seized in the accused's godown a certain number of them—about thirty—were genuine, and as his client wished to separate them from the false ones, he suggested that a witness or some one acquainted with the trade marks of Messrs. Thomas Hubbuck and Sons should go with the accused in the room downstairs where these kegs had been kept. He said this offer on the part of the accused should not be used against him on the ground that he knew which were which. Now that the prosecution had pointed out to him which were genuine and which were fraudulent, he looked into the matter and learnt to differentiate them.

The parties with their counsel then went downstairs into the room where the kegs had been kept and returned a few minutes after.

Mr. Gracewood, cross-examined by Mr. Strangman, said: He saw the twenty-seven kegs set aside as genuine from the others by the accused. These twenty-seven kegs might possibly be genuine. He was not prepared to swear if the remaining kegs were spurious or genuine without examining them individually. The bulk of the goods seized by him before he found the stencils was not genuine. There might be a few others that might be genuine.

Re-examined by Mr. Robertson the witness said: Quite one hundred kegs were not genuine. There were a number of kegs among the lot downstairs with the first "O" in the word "London" filled in corresponding to the stencil. The accused seemed to experience no difficulty in picking out the genuine from the spurious, although it was somewhat dark in the room.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the court on behalf of the prosecution, said nothing could be more plain than the evidence before the court. The accused was caught red-handed with the stencils of false marks and with the spurious goods. When asked to sell kegs to a person he had no hesitation in selling him false ones. In order to get out of the difficulties he had mixed up a few kegs supposed to be genuine with a lot of spurious goods. The defence was that he had a partner who was dead, and that he himself did not know the business; but the two consignments of Hubbuck's goods proved that he had been attending to the business and ordered out goods marked "125" in the diamond figures, which were exactly the marks found on the kegs. Another point which emphatically negatived the defence was that he sold the paint at a price much below Rs. 25-14 per cwt., thus causing the complainant's company a great loss. The case for the prosecution could not be clearer than it was, and counsel asked the court to mark its sense of the heinousness of the offence by passing a severe punishment, not of fine, but of imprisonment. It was a monstrous thing that accused should keep for sale over a hundred kegs, weighing about a ton and a half, and bearing false trade marks. That showed that the accused had been carrying on this nefarious trade on a very large scale, not only swindling those who purchased them from him, but damaging the profits and the reputation of Messrs Hubbuck and Sons, who carried on a large trade in the East, and who had sent their representative here to protect their trade. The accused was caught red-handed with the stencils in his possession which corresponded with the false labels on the goods, and in order to put a stop to the nefarious trade the counsel pressed for a sentence of imprisonment.

Mr. Strangman for the defence said that his client took over the charge of his brother's shop some six months ago and previous to that period he had nothing to do. There was no evidence to show that he knew that the stencils were there and that the goods were spurious. The position of the accused was similar to that of the Official Assignee, who took over charge of person's assets spurious or genuine and then put it up for sale. As the Official Assignee could not be held responsible for offering for sale spurious goods which came into his possession the accused could not be convicted as the goods merely came into his possession after his brother's death. With regard to the low price at which the accused sold the goods Mr. Strangman pointed out that he dealt in several other articles, and what he lost in paint he made up in other articles. With reference to the charge under Section 486 of possessing spurious goods the counsel said the fair way of dealing with the accused would have been to ask him first for an explanation as how he came by the goods. Instead of giving such opportunity to the accused the prosecution rushed into the court, got a search warrant, and broke into his godown which was not the fair way to do. The accused had given a consistent story that the kegs were left by his brother. Counsel then asked the Court to disregard all remarks that had been made by Mr. Robertson pressing for a sentence of imprisonment. If Messrs. Thomas Hubbuck and Sons had lost any money they had a perfect right to go to the High Court and sue the accused for damages. The incorporation of this clause in the Penal Code was not intended for the protection of manufacturers but for the public. The accused was a man of very good position in life carried on exceedingly large business and a respectable person, and in case of his conviction, counsel urged the court not to depart from the usual practice of inflicting a fine only. The Court would also have to consider that his conviction would involve the confiscation of the goods, thus entailing on him a great loss.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said:—The accused is charged upon three separate charges, and there is evidence in support of all those charges, which shows that on the 7th instant the accused sold a lot of twelve kegs of paint under the description of "Hubbuck's White Zinc Paint" at a rate below the cost price of that paint on importation, and also that all these kegs bore a mark which I find without hesitation to be a counterfeit of Hubbuck's trade mark. As a consequence of this sale, the accused's godown was searched, and a large number of kegs bearing similar counterfeit of Hubbuck's trade mark were found, and not only that but also a number—in fact I may say a complete set—of stencils was found which could be used for no other purpose than counterfeiting Hubbuck's trade mark and the marks on the kegs. The kegs themselves, though not identical with Hubbuck's, bear a very close resemblance to them—so close in fact that it requires careful examination, as we have found this evening, to separate one from the other. On this evidence the case is made out on each charge, which the accused must rebut if he is to avoid a conviction. He has done nothing whatever to rebut these cases or any of them. He has made a statement which indicates that he has at least six months knowledge of this trade, and it has evidently been quite sufficient to enable him to distinguish between fraudulent and genuine kegs. I have no doubt whatever that he is perfectly aware which are which, and it is evident that the accused's godown is the source whence spurious "Hubbuck" paint comes. It is a most abominable fraud that has been unearthed. I convict the accused on each of the charges. On the first I sentence the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction; and on each of the second and third charges I sentence him to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction, these sentences to run concurrently. I also order that the kegs in the custody of the court be carefully examined and that so many of them, as are shown to bear counterfeit trade marks, be confiscated to his Majesty.

Mr. Robertson applied for a compensation from the accused on the ground that the fraud committed was a most abominable one and that the complainant had been put to a loss.

Mr. Strangman opposed the application. He asked the Court not to entertain the application in view of the very severe sentence that had been passed on his client.

The Magistrate declined to award any compensation.

COL. MAXIMOFF, who succeeded Col. Villebois-Mareuil in charge of the French contingent in South Africa, has been interviewed. He thinks that Generals French and Gatacre, notwithstanding the recall of the latter, are the two best generals the British have had at the front, but admits that Roberts, as an organiser, was very strong. He also states that Lord Methuen's incapacity was well appreciated by the Boers, as they set him at liberty the moment they captured him. The Scottish and Irish troops he considered were the finest fighters, and—this is thoroughly French—declared that Villebois-Mareuil's death deprived the Boers of confidence.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

Saturday.—A shallow depression is lying over the South Punjab and North Rajputana. It is apparently the same disturbance that was affecting the weather in Baluchistan yesterday, and the barometer has fallen rapidly in Kashmir. A few light showers have fallen in the North-West Himalaya and part of the Punjab and Rajputana. The depression in the Bay is practically unchanged in position and character. Very little rain has fallen in South India, the only fall of importance being one of three inches at Cochin due to a thunderstorm. Temperature has fallen very rapidly in Baluchistan and rapidly on the North-West Frontier, but has remained above normal in the Central and East Punjab and Sind. The excess is shown chiefly in the night temperature. The depression in North-West India will probably advance in a westerly direction to the Simla and Mussoorie hills where slightly disturbed weather is probable.

## THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The German East Africa Line steamer Khalif, Captain Koppestaller, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Zanzibar, &c., reports having experienced upto 12° north latitude and 62° east longitude fine weather, thence unsettled weather with heavy rain showers, and a confused high sea until arrival at Goa.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OCTOBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Callon standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | WIND. | | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. | | Humidity, 8 A.M. | RAINFALL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Direction. | Rate per hour. | Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | | Past 24 hours. | Since 1st June to date. | Variation, 1st June to date. |
| Lahore | 29·907 | N | 2 | 96·4 | 63·4 | 81 | 0·08 | 9·90 | —5·59 |
| Sirsa | 29·887 | ESE | 5 | 97·3 | 70·1 | 79 | 0·26 | 5·17 | —6·46 |
| Delhi | 29·907 | W | 5 | 94·2 | 73·1 | 64 | ... | 26·41 | +2·33 |
| Agra | 29·917 | SW | 6 | 97·0 | 74·4 | 65 | ... | 22·48 | —3·76 |
| Cawnpore | 29·927 | WSW | 4 | 95·3 | 67·1 | 56 | ... | 26·15 | —7·15 |
| Allahabad | 29·936 | WSW | 4 | 93·6 | 66·4 | 65 | ... | 38·39 | +0·87 |
| Jhansi | 29·977 | W | 4 | 95·2 | 74·1 | 66 | ... | 32·53 | —3·68 |
| Jacobabad | 29·983 | Calm | 2 | 102·5 | 68·1 | 61 | ... | 1·95 | —0·56 |
| Karachi | 29·987 | WNW | 10 | 93·4 | 83·8 | 71 | ... | 9·11 | +2·46 |
| Jeypore | 29·971 | Calm | 3 | 97·2 | 69·1 | 72 | 0·03 | 18·05 | —5·80 |
| Ajmere | 29·994 | W | 8 | 91·4 | 70·6 | 70 | ... | 15·46 | —4·19 |
| Deesa | 29·970 | WNW | 4 | 99·1 | 76·0 | 67 | .. | 13·41 | —9·74 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·978 | NW | 1 | 98·2 | 78·6 | 64 | ... | 27·52 | —4·47 |
| Bhuj | 29·982 | WNW | 10 | 98·3 | 75·9 | 76 | ... | 9·86 | —3·84 |
| Jamnagar | 30·002 | WSW | 9 | 93·5 | 75·2 | 76 | ... | 10·24 | —12·27 |
| Dwarka | 30·013 | WNW | 13 | 87·4 | 81·8 | 79 | ... | 12·93 | ... |
| Rajkot | 30·005 | NW | 4 | 96·9 | 74·7 | 79 | ... | 25·07 | —0·13 |
| Bhownagar Para | 30·006 | NW | 5 | 98·6 | 77·8 | 78 | ... | 21·42 | +2·54 |
| Veraval | 29·992 | NNE | 7 | 92·6 | 77·8 | 61 | ... | 16·42 | —0.42 |
| Neemuch | 29·989 | WSW | 5 | 92·5 | 71·5 | 71 | ... | 27·51 | —1·05 |
| Indore | 29·997 | W | 3 | 90·3 | 64·1 | 63 | ... | 25·87 | —5·56 |
| Saugor | 29·997 | SW | 4 | 90·9 | 70·1 | 67 | .. | 41,06 | —14·41 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·997 | SSW | 2 | 90·9 | 62·8 | 51 | ... | 35·62 | —19·46 |
| Hoshangabad | 30·027 | SW | 1 | 91·2 | 64·2 | 73 | ... | 28·23 | —20·76 |
| Khandwa | 30·011 | Calm | 2 | 95·7 | 68·1 | 76 | ... | 28·58 | —0·67 |
| Raipur | 29·997 | SSW | 3 | 92·8 | 66·4 | 68 | ... | 26·00 | —20·31 |
| Nagpur | 30·024 | E | 2 | 94·2 | 67·6 | 60 | ... | 25·40 | —19·17 |
| Amraoti | 30·024 | WSW | 4 | 92·2 | 72·5 | 64 | ... | 25·69 | —5·20 |
| Akola | 30·028 | Calm | 1 | 94·9 | 64·8 | 51 | ... | 24·47 | —5·83 |
| Surat | 30·005 | SSE | 2 | 98·2 | 76·5 | 65 | ... | 53·73 | +11·13 |
| Malegaon | 30·006 | WNW | 4 | 93·9 | 70·5 | 70 | ... | 17·12 | —4·39 |
| Bombay | 29·991 | NE | 7 | 89·8 | 79·3 | 65 | ... | 70·92 | —2·00 |
| Poona | 30·026 | Calm | 5 | 93·5 | 69·9 | 74 | ... | 21·06 | —1·65 |
| Ahmednagar | 30·026 | Calm | 1 | 90·9 | 65·8 | 90 | ... | 24·99 | +4·67 |
| Aurangabad | 30·020 | Calm | 5 | 90·8 | 66·7 | 58 | ... | 23·94 | ... |
| Sholapur | 30·007 | SE | 8 | 95·7 | 71·5 | 48 | ... | 21·35 | —4·81 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·975 | Calm | 3 | 88·4 | 76·9 | 47 | ... | 91·98 | —11·80 |
| Bijapur | 30·017 | ESE | L | 92·9 | 71·3 | 83 | ... | 11·60 | —7·18 |
| Belgaum | 29·988 | Calm | 6 | 85·3 | 67·8 | 61 | ... | 35·14 | —3·14 |
| Goa | 29·972 | SSE | 8 | 88·5 | 77·9 | 81 | ... | 119·65 | +33·24 |
| Karwar | 29·977 | Calm | 3 | 89·3 | 74·5 | 91 | ... | 114·78 | +29·81 |
| Mangalore | 29·965 | E | 2 | 88·4 | 76·9 | 90 | ... | 139·47 | +32·07 |
| Calicut | 29·962 | Calm | 5 | 86·7 | 76·0 | 80 | ... | 108·09 | +15·28 |
| Cochin | 29·980 | NNE | ... | 89·3 | 75·2 | 90 | 2·88 | 95·56 | +14·21 |
| Bangalore | 30·024 | E | 8 | 83·8 | 63·3 | 85 | ... | 18·19 | —5·10 |
| Secunderabad | 30·037 | Calm | 1 | 92·6 | 68·0 | 60 | ... | 19·44 | —8·43 |
| Masulipatam | 29·999 | Calm | 4 | 90·6 | 75·1 | 77 | ... | 21·73 | —5·93 |
| Bellary | 30·010 | SSE | 3 | 93·5 | 72·2 | 63 | ... | 11·61 | —1·54 |
| Cuddapah | 29·991 | SE | G | 95·4 | 73·2 | 71 | ... | 18·47 | —4·22 |
| Madras | 29·983 | N | 5 | 92·5 | 73·5 | 75 | ... | 13·67 | —8,00 |
| Coimbatore | 30·017 | ENE | 2 | 87·4 | 72·1 | 91 | 0·08 | 12·89 | +4·26 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·985 | Calm | 3 | 87·5 | 75·4 | 78 | .. | 16·30 | +0·74 |
| Negapatam | 29·962 | NW | 5 | 86·7 | 78·5 | 78 | 0·05 | 10·06 | —4·15 |
| Colombo | 29·980 | ENE | 5 | 87·0 | 74·0 | 79 | 0·01 | 47·29 | +18·34 |
| Aden (2nd) | 29·767 | NE | 10 | 94·3 | 77·8 | [illegible] | ... | 00·0 | —0·32 |

In column "Rate per WIND hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Sirsa and Neemuch and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. Gradients are slight.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Secunderabad and Sholapur and the minimum 5° to 10° in excess in Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, the Indus Valley and at Agra and Jhansi, and 13° in excess at Karachi. The temperature ranged from 102° at Jacobabad to 63° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Raipur, Amraoti, Belgaum, Coimbatore and Nagapatam. Humidity shows a considerable increase in the Punjab and at Delhi and Jaipur.

Rain.—Heavy rain amounting to about three inches has fallen at Cochin, about a quarter of an inch at Sirsa, and light showers at Lahore, Jaipur, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather.—Conditions appear to be slightly favourable for local rain in the extreme south of the Peninsula and Ceylon.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. Saturday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 9 | 5 | 22 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 3 | 3 | 19 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 8 | 7 | 23 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Total | 23 | 18 | 95 |
| Same date last year | 23 | 24 | 101 |

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 11 | 12 | 32 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 6 | 5 | 29 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 3 | 3 | 24 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Total | 28 | 23 | 110 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 120,551 | 100,077 | |
| Same date last year | 21 | 23 | 133 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,436 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, 8th October, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain G Craig, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, 30th September, via Coasto Ports, with a general cargo and Mr A D Wilson and 2 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Khalif, 1,015 tons, Captain Koppestaller, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Zanzibar, 2nd October, with a general cargo and 38 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr A Strandes.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi 16th October, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Tollenham and two infants, Mrs H F Polen and child, Mrs J W Ranson, Mr R C Dyson, Lieut V F Currey, Mr Laski, Mr Conronelis, Miss Alimo, Mr F Raymond, Mr Ramchund, Mr G Assonmal and 130 deck.

### MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N
* Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N
4 Torpedo Boats
H M S Fox ... Capt F S Pelham, R N ... Cruiser
Patrick Stewart ... Capt W A Tindall ... I G T Str
R I M S Elphinstone ... Lt Comdr Rowsell ... Indian Marine
H M S Sphinx ... Comdr T W Kemp ... Cruiser.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus ... Comdr E R Pears ... Cruiser
R I M S Hardinge ... Comdr G J Baugh ... Indian Marine
Tenasserim ... Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala ... Capt G H Hewett, R N ... Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia ... Turret-ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 18.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Isla de Luzon | | Lt-Comdr J C Colwell | | | American M-of-W |
| Shahnoor | 2198 | Smith | | | E Tajbhoy |
| Crescent | 804 | Raffin | | | M H Cassum |
| Pekin | 2592 | | Japan | 1-9 | P & O Co |
| Aarvak | 555 | Faye | Stream | 2-9 | C Narayendas |
| Aberlour | 2747 | Murray | Hamburg | | R B & Co |
| Pachumba | 544 | Hodgson | Karachi | | M M & Co |
| Mazagon | 3279 | Phillips | | | P & O Co |
| Secundra | 1674 | Dewing | | | M M & Co |
| Nerbudda | 1961 | Honywood | | | M M & Co |
| Kerbella | 1468 | Grey | Calcutta | | M M & Co |
| Aislaby | 1798 | Wahlqist | | | T M & Co |
| Chindwara | 1501 | Cole | Calcutta | | M M & Co |
| Nankin | 2557 | Benton | London | | P & O Co |
| Itaura | 3363 | Babb | | | M M & Co |
| Nuddea | 1944 | Scott | | | M M & Co |
| Bengal | 2733 | Valentine | China | 5-11 | P & O Co |
| Rasmora | 2162 | Kennedy | | | W & A G & Co |
| Islanda | 3360 | Andrson | | | M M & Co |
| Arabia | 4167 | Parfitt | London | | P & O Co |
| Pemba | 986 | Whitehead | | | M M & Co |
| Kohinoor | 1935 | Corran | | | T M & Co |
| Kola | 497 | Rickford | | | M M & Co |
| Okhla | 3436 | Skinner | | | M M & Co |
| Khalif | 1035 | Koppestaller | | | A Strandes |
| Ranee | 3634 | Craig | | | T M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Colenso | 2532 | Shickell | Karachi | 21-10 | F M & Co |
| B | Birdoswald | 2603 | Gray | Dunkirk | 21-10 | W & A G & Co |
| L | Akber | 1441 | Baldwin | Mauritius | 20-10 | H C Joosub |
| M | Ashruf | 2202 | Newby | | | H C Joosub |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ponani | 552 | Mahomed | Mangalore | 20-10 | Shepd & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Britannia | 1991 | Turner | Liverpool | 23-10 | W&A G&Co |
| 3 | Prome | 2299 | McKay | Karachi | 20-10 | K N & Co |
| 6 | Vindobona | 2689 | Cabat | | | A L S N Co |
| 8 | Tirol | 1747 | Bretfeld | Shangai | 23-10 | A L S N Co |
| 10&11 | Parramatta | 2854 | Fox | China | 22-10 | P & O Co |
| 12&13 | Peninsular | 2919 | Leigh | London | 17-10 | P & O Co |
| 16 | Dunolly | 2127 | Nicol | Antwerp | 27-10 | T M & Co |

## ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Ranee s | Craig | Calcutta, Sept 30 |
| | Khalif s | Koppestaller. | Zanzibar, Oct 2 |
| | Okhla s | Skinner | Calcutta, Oct 6 |
| | Kola s | Rickford | Karachi, Oct 16 |
| | H M S Perseus | Pears | Aden, Oct 9 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Daghestan s | Todd | Antwerp, &c |
| | Peninsular s | Leigh | London |

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Arabia, for London.
" Aberlour, for Hamburg, &c.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15—Str. Shahjehan, Clingan, Madras 30th Sept.
Oct. 16—Strs. Ujira, Stewart, Colombo, Turulia, Curey, Moulmein Oct. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15—Str. Ismaila.
Oct. 16—Strs. Florican, Formosa and Chanda.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Arrived from |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | Waroonga | Rangoon |
| 15 | Zibenghla | Rangoon |

## (REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left this morning.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Rewa left this afternoon.

ADEN, OCTOBER 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Itria left this evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s. s. Occeanien left Colombo, for Bombay on Saturday the 18th instant, at 6 p. m. and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 21st instant at 2 p. m.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 18th instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—194 bales wool, H A Oosman; 1,565 cwt myrabollams, A Khimjee; 713 cwt kurdeeseed oil cakes, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nankin s—2,000 cwt bonemeal, A H Cassum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—205 cwt cottonseed, H O H Oomer.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—3 pots rose oil, E A Moochala.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dunolly s—300 cwt rapeseed and 150 cwt joowari, Tyabjee and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, N Khairaz and Co; 100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 400 bales cotton waste, F Fischer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birdoswald s—4,017 cwt rapeseed and 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GHENT.

Colenso s—200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vindobona s—106 cwt gum, A H Mowjee and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th October 1902.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday the 20th instant, and Wednesday the 22nd instant.
(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st instant, and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
(4) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. on Mondays and at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

By Order,
F. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th October 1902.

1 The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

To-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Squad and Carbine Drill. (Carbine and Firing Exercises).

No. 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters.

To-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

2 No. 1 Company will parade in the Town Hall Compound on Saturday next, the 25th instant, for Company Drill. Fall in at 4-45 p.m. sharp.

Dress:—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn.

3 Arms and Accoutrements will be issued from the Fort Head Quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-Quarters on nights of Drill.

4 The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 15th instant:—Gunner C H Davis.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE OLDEST
THE LARGEST
THE BEST.

DON'T LET
THE COLD WEATHER
CATCH YOU UNPREPARED.

Order your BLANKETS and
WARM CLOTHING NOW
FROM
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WOOLLEN MILLS
AND
ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the celebrated
"LALIMLI"
SERGES, FLANNELS,
TWEEDS, SHAWLS, BROADCLOTHS, WORSTED COATINGS, &c., &c.

All guaranteed made of PURE WOOL genuine and unadulterated.

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CAWNPORE,
THE ONLY ADDRESS
FOR
Anything made of Wool.

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BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited,

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GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
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ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

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FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

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3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make, at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS FOR MEN.
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MITTENS,

MANUFACTURED BY
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN
MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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GRAND
PIANOFORTES.

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This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE. THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

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⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1902.

## THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

THE Education (England and Wales) Bill, which the Opposition up to Friday last hoped and believed would bring the present Government to destruction, is one whose declared object is to make one authority for primary, secondary, and technical education. This authority, as Mr. Balfour explained, is to be the rating authority. By the provisions of the Bill it is sought to place Voluntary Schools in a position to fulfil their necessary and inevitable part in the scheme of national education. The idea of the promoters is that by its means denominational disputes would be discouraged and the new authority would have at its disposal the best expert evidence. Mr. Balfour, further, in explaining the objects of the Bill, told the Commons that the local authority would be the county and borough councils working through committees. A majority would be appointed by the council and another portion would be by nomination from other bodies of experience in education, acquainted with the needs of various kinds of schools in the area over which the council acted. The Municipal authorities are to control technical and secondary education, with power to levy, as at present, a two-penny rate, while it is to be optional whether they control primary education, with full rating powers. Whether the schools in a district are voluntary or rate-erected, the local educational authority created by the Bill will in future be absolute master over all secular education. The costs of maintaining the schools will be thrown on the county rate. The managers of voluntary schools will remain responsible for keeping their buildings in good repair and making reasonable alterations. New schools may be erected under reasonable limitations; but in disputed cases the Educational Department is to umpire. That, in brief, is what the Bill proposes—London, it must be explained, being excluded from the sphere of its operations. It appears absolutely innocuous. Indeed Sir Edward Grey promptly characterised it as an illustration of the timidity with which Government approached educational questions. But suddenly the Opposition found it teeming with objectionable points—in fact that it aimed a blow at religious equality and strove to drive the rising generation into the Established Church. Unable to agree upon South African questions the Liberal leaders here found a platform on which they all could stand. Hitherto they had been regarded as the best friends of Education, and it would not do to permit a Unionist Government to gain credit as champions of Education, and, as the "Spectator" observes, there is a certain unity of expression visible among the organs of Radical opinion which suggests that their chiefs see ground of hope in the coming autumn. Their leading idea appears to be that Mr. Balfour may either be beaten on the Education Bill or so nearly beaten that his Government will lose heart and either withdraw the Bill or consent to a dissolution, which they think would end in a Radical victory.

By every means known to party agitators English Liberalism is now engaged striving to bring about that object. Party journals welcome the agitation as the first sign of political warmth since the American agitation. One organ goes so far back as 1866, and the fight for the franchise, to find a parallel. But to an impartial eye there is no genuine opposition to the measure in itself, and to say that religious liberty is in danger is arrant nonsense. Still as the religious element has been imported into the subject it is instructive to study the views on both sides, especially as in political discussion facts are the points most easily lost sight of. The Nonconformist conscience has been imported into the discussion and from that point of view it has been fully discussed by the Bishop of Rochester and by the Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers, one of the most prominent of Nonconformists. The Bishop of Rochester denies that the Bill is unjust to the Nonconformists even if it should involve some trifling annoyance, for the failure of the Bill would mean that the mills of unequal competition would soon grind to extinction the Church and other denominational schools in the towns. But his Lordship puts the case in its broadest light. He says: "We are one in the belief that in justice to the public good a truly religious education is the greatest contribution that we can either of us make to the national life. I put it to them in all friendly sincerity and earnestness to consider whether that great end will be really forwarded by their present course. Say that they lose a little here and there from the point of view of their own denomination by the passing of the Bill. Suppose it for argument sake. Is their loss to be compared to the loss to the religious education which they will inflict, if, first they succeed in sending back to starvation the Church schools of the towns and depriving the Board schools of the stimulus in the matter of religious character, which their honourable competition gives; and if, secondly, in the country places they substitute for the old pastoral-spirited home like Church school, the unsectarian one in which a composite management must tend to neutralise all matters of religious difference, and for justice sake to keep out all ministers of religion, must appoint teachers without any question as to their Christian convictions, must reduce religious instruction to a residuum which will offend no one and which anyone may be asked to teach." In short the Bishop declared that in ninth-tenths of the cases it be applied to, the Bill will work justly for both sides.

Very different is the view of the Nonconformist champion and his method of expressing it. He begins with a shot at Mr. Balfour, and declares that strange as it may sound to men who are so fond of enumerating Mr. Balfour's many charms of manner, there is no politician who has attempted to conciliate Nonconformists who has succeeded in irritating them more. Unfortunately, says Dr. Rogers, Mr. Balfour has to do with men who have convictions and not mere opinions, who have a serious purpose and are not merely playing a game, who are not affected in the slightest degree by mere adroitness, and in fact are only stimulated by it to a more determined resistance. Dr. Rogers has not, apparently, a very high opinion of his followers, and he tells us that many of them regard the agitation over the Bill at present before Parliament as a strife for sectarian ascendancy. He admits they are wrong. But he is almost as hopelessly at sea as his followers, asserting that the true question at issue is whether the religious education of children is to be undertaken by the State or is to be trusted to the voluntary efforts of Christian Churches. In thousands of villages the only school is an Anglican one, and the children of Dissenters under the Compulsory Education Act must attend it. Here the Nonconformists have a grievance. But they could have remedied it by building their own schools had they wished, and been able. Now they want to put the Church of England clergyman out of his own school, and have an equal right with him of managing it in the future. That is not Dr. Rogers's way of putting it. He says the present Bill makes matters worse than they are, for it would make these schools entirely dependent on the nation for support while leaving them practically under the control of the Church. The semblance of popular control, which is provided by Mr. Balfour as a concession, he adds, "does not relieve the pressure of the injustice. They remain to all intents and purposes Church schools, and if Mr. Talbot's words have any meaning, that is the intention of the Bill." There is so little religious instruction in the English schools as to be practically nil, and the proselytisation of the children of Dissenters at village Church schools is next to an absolute impossibility. It is not a sectarian question which is at the root of the political agitation now going on. The question of religious creed is being basely made use of for political purposes, and we are surprised that ministers of religion have not made that fact clear to their less intelligent following.

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**STAMP REVENUE.** A VERY good indicator of the state of trade in the Presidency is found in the annual report of the Superintendent of Stamps. The report dealing with the year ended in March last has just been issued, and as an index of returning trade activity it is satisfactory to note that the gross revenue from the sale of stamps in 1901-02 was the highest recorded for the past ten years. It is somewhat less satisfactory to find that it also indicates a return to a normal state of litigation by the people who during the years of severe famine and pestilence were obliged to curb their well-known fondness for resort to the courts. The total stamp revenue last year amounted to Rs. 62,73,988, an increase of Rs. 38,33,935 over the total of the preceding twelve months. Of this increase nearly two and-a-half lakhs is accounted for by the additional revenue derived in Bombay City alone. During the past three years the revenue showed an increase of nearly five and three-quarter lakhs, compared with the previous triennial period. Along with the rise in receipts there has been a steady decline in the working expenses of the Stamp Department, and in this respect there has been a gain of Rs. 43,021 during the last three years in comparison with the preceding triennium. The detailed statements show that the larger portion of the revenue was derived from the sale of court fee stamps. These brought in a total sum of Rs. 37,29,387, or much more than three and-a-half lakhs in excess of the previous year's revenue on the same account. Bombay City was responsible for nearly twelve lakhs of the receipts for court fee stamps, the sum being nearly a lakh and-a-half greater than the amount so derived in the preceding twelve months. The triennial revenue in the Presidency from this source was almost four and-a-quarter lakhs in excess of the previous three year's total, a fact which is eloquent of the return to what are considered normal conditions of litigation. Indications of trade activity are found in the receipts from the sale of impressed stamps and labels and on account of hundis. Under the latter head the revenue last year amounted to Rs. 2,08,839, against Rs. 1,59,554 three years ago. Bombay City is alone credited with this rise, the total receipts in the Presidency capital on account of hundi stamps last year being Rs. 1,80,172, a figure which has only once been exceeded or equalled during the past decade. The receipts from the sale of foreign bill stamps also exhibit a rise. The revenue from share transfer stamps was Rs. 35,890, of which Rs. 34,255 was derived in Bombay City. These figures show a slight decline in comparison with the two preceding years, and in the opinion of Mr. Gray the decline indicates that the time has not yet arrived when a recovery of the Bombay cotton mill industry may be expected. In other respects, however, the stamp revenue affords distinct evidence of a revival of trade and prosperity.

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**HOSPITALS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.** PLAGUE and the wide spread scarcity which has existed in the Presidency has had a marked effect upon the work of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bombay. The high prices, serious failure and deterioration of drinking water, and great scantiness of milk, vegetables, and fruits, all tended to seriously increase sickness and mortality, and this was the case especially in Guzarat. Conditions were, however, very much better last year, and the number of deaths registered amongst the native population was only 686,134 as against 1,318,783 in the previous year. There was in fact, during 1901, a greatly lessened mortality under all the main headings with the exception of plague. Nevertheless the hospitals had a great deal of work to do, and the number of patients treated increased. Indoor patients were, however, 5,697 fewer than during the year 1900, and this was, probably, owing to increased food supplies and to the diminished prevalence of cholera, small-pox, and dysentery. Three of the hospitals in Bombay alone accounted for 1,644 of this decrease. Outdoor patients, as will be gathered from the figures, increased in number, although in Guzarat there was a decrease of 28,012 patients. Among the diseases prevalent during the year, malarial fevers take a prominent position, and show an increase of 54,854 cases. On the other hand, however, cholera, dysentery, scurvy, and diarrhœa were by no means so prevalent as had been the case in the previous year. The increase in respect of malaria was particularly noticeable in the Deccan and Guzarat. A large number of cases of tubercle were also treated, the total admissions owing to this disease having increased very largely since the year 1895. The figures relating to the large number of plague cases which were dealt with during the year show considerably improved results as compared with previous years, the percentage of deaths to the number of cases treated being considerably less. The total income of the various hospitals was Rs. 10,95,528, and the total expenditure Rs. 10,85,038. Government paid 62 per cent of the actual expenditure as against 62·6 per cent in 1900. The report points out the necessity of an improved leper asylum at Ahmedabad, and the Surgeon-General also points out in this connection that it is most desirable, even though compulsory segregation may not be authorized by Government, that lepers should be induced to undergo voluntary isolation by the maintenance of as many suitable asylums as may be requisite. Extensive improvements have been sanctioned at the Sir D. Sassoon Hospital, Poona, and amongst other additions, which are to be entered upon shortly are those at the Grant Medical College and the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital towards which Government have promised funds amounting to Rs. 4,00,000. During the year the hospitals seem to have been well and capably administered, and the increased work done by them, of course, denotes increased usefulness.

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AT their meeting to be held this afternoon, the Fellows of the Bombay University proceed to the election of a University Registrar in the place of Dr. McDonald, who retired some months ago. There is likely to be a sharp contest for the office, as there are five candidates in the field. They are Professor F. M. Dastur, proposed by Mr. F. G. Selby and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker; Professor A. L. Covernton, proposed by Major L. F. Childe and Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas; Professor S. R. Bhandarkar, proposed by Mr. K. D. Naigumwalla and Rao Bahadur Kirtiker; Mr. D. G. Padhye, proposed by the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Prabhaker, and others; and Professor N. G. Velinker, proposed by the Rev. E. S. Hume and Mr. Shamrao Vithal.

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AGRA will be included among the places to be visited by T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught during their month on tour after the Durbar.

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MR. V. CHIROL, foreign editor of "The Times," is now travelling through Persia en route to Karachi. He will represent the leading English journal at the Delhi Durbar.

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THE Kotwal of Kandahar is said to have been arrested by order of the Amir, and is to be taken to Kabul. There is an old charge against him of having been concerned in the death of three men under unusual circumstances.

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THE Railway authorities in India have had to combat a difficulty in providing wagons for elephants, whose heights exceed the standard height, to be sent by owners to Delhi. Special arrangements are being made to provide wagons for their conveyance.

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WHEN Sir Thomas Higham leaves Simla on the 21st instant on the work of the Irrigation Commission, the post of Secretary and Inspector-General of Irrigation to the Government of India, Public Works Department, will become vacant. The work will be carried on in the Secretariat until the new incumbent, Mr. Sidney Preston, arrives next month from leave in England.

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SIR JOHN WOODBURN, who is slowly but steadily recovering from his illness, will probably remain at Darjeeling until about the 10th November, then go down to Calcutta and embark on the Guide for a cruise in the Bay of Bengal. The steamer will call at Chittagong and False Point from time to time. His Honour has every intention of attending the Coronation Durbar, and will possibly be the first of the Provincial rulers to reach Delhi in December.

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SURGEON-GENERAL W. B. BEATSON, has written a very readable article in the new number of the "Asiatic Quarterly" on the "Indian Medical Service: Past and Present." The major portion of General Beatson's paper is devoted to the early history of the service, and while this contains many facts which deserve to be recorded and will be of much interest, especially to members of the I. M. S., many readers will wish that its later history had been treated in greater detail.

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NEWS from the Waziristan border states that the band of outlaws, whose surrender was demanded from the Mahsud Maliks by the Government of India, have cleared out of Kaniguram. They are believed to be making once more for Birmal in the Afghan territory, whence they were expelled some time ago by the Amir's orders. Colonel Deane, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, proceeds shortly to Tank to meet the Mahsud jirga, which has been summoned to assemble.

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A SOCIETY formed at Guirgueh, says the "Egyptian Gazette," for the destruction of scorpions has succeeded in getting rid of 10,000 of these unwelcomed pests. The mortality owing to scorpion bites has consequently decreased from 10 to 2 per 1,000 in the District!

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THE announcement made the other day that the new Shamrock (it seems to be assumed that the next challenger for the America Cup will be a new Shamrock) is to have a hull of mild steel and not of manganese bronze is particularly interesting, because it was in the construction of the two Shamrocks that manganese bronze came to the notice of most people, who vastly enjoyed a name of so technical a sound. In view of the fervour with which everyone a couple of years ago talked "manganese bronze" it seemed to be worth while to inquire at Deptford, where the metal is made by the only firm possessing the secret. Close by the old church, with its gateposts surmounted by huge stone skulls, its tower falling to pieces, and its walls covered inside with the monuments of ship-masters and store surveyors who must have known Pepys and Evelyn, runs a queer little street called "The Stowage." Here, amid the premises of companies who desiccate and compress and do all the outskirts work of the huge victualling yard of the Government, are the buildings of the Manganese Bronze Company. The company seemed to think it not at all strange that Sir T. Lipton might want to try a new material, but at least no complaints had been made of the efficiency of the plates which the Company provided for the previous Shamrocks. The particular tenacity of manganese bronze, which allows of all possible curves and lines with a minimum of riveting, is of course not available without some extra expense; and as the announcement went on to state that the Shamrock Third is to be less expensive than Shamrock Second there may be in this some explanation of the reported change in material.

## SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

The death of Captain Mallaby has saddened the station during the past week. The event, which was due to pernicious malaria, contracted while in charge of coronation durbar arrangements in Delhi, was extraordinarily sudden, and its tragedy was enhanced by the popularity of the family it has cast into mourning. Mrs. Mallaby was only a very short time ago the leading figure in "Florodora," one of the most successful comedies the Simla Amateurs have put upon the stage, and, apart from this, her charming musical talent has made her a host of friends in the station. Captain Mallaby has also been a general favourite, his official duties, in connection with the Delhi Durbar, bringing into prominence tact and kindliness of no common order. His untimely death has closed a career of much promise. It directs attention to the insidious malady which has acquired such unpleasant prominence, during the past few years, under the vague title of Delhi fever, and which still baffles medical skill. Recent research has identified the definite germ of Malta fever amongst the host of hitherto obscure diseases hitherto lumped as malaria. Its diagnosis is still unsatisfactory, there being reason to suppose that more than one malady reacts to the so-called "serum test" previously supposed to identify it. Delhi fever is again different, and it is apparent that the more the subject is investigated the greater will be the number of totally distinct diseases, each requiring special treatment, that will emerge. For the examination of the subject the Kasauli Institute is altogether insufficient, the special duties relating to the treatment of hydrophobia, and the carrying out of microscopic work connected with the identification of known diseases, leaving the strength available for original research unequal to the task of dealing efficiently with so extensive a field of inquiry. The matter is one which affects the lives and health of all classes of the community in this country to an extent far greater than is at all generally realised. Its elucidation, however, is improbable until the at present inadequate arrangement for bacteriological research in India are very considerably increased.

Your readers have already learnt by telegraph of the serious illness of Mr. Fanshawe, the popular Postmaster-General. The principal officials, including the Viceroy, have been callers at the hospital to inquire after him, and everyone will be pleased to hear that he has weathered the crisis, and is slowly mending. It may be hoped that the Post Office, which owes so much to Mr. Fanshawe's enlightened administration, will now soon have him back in his accustomed place at its head.

I referred in my last letter to the numerous changes which are just now in progress. I have now to record the departure of Mr. Finlay, who has recently been relieved by Sir Edward Law in the important post of Finance Member. Mr. Finlay goes, I understand, upon two years' furlough. His numerous friends will look forward to seeing him back at the end of this period, in the permanent appointment in which he has lately been officiating.

Last Saturday took place the last of the gymkhanas of the season, gatherings which have contributed not a little under the good management of Colonel Baring and Captain Wigram to the cheerfulness of the station. On Wednesday was held a public meeting at the Town Hall at which the new Gymkhana Club was constituted. This institution is to amalgamate the Simla cricket, gymkhana, races, and polo clubs into one association, with headquarters in the new building at Annandale, thereby affording members a comfortable central meeting place which will be a great convenience on race and gymkhana days. The subscription has now been fixed at Rs. 60 for the season, which is less than the combined amounts payable to the existing clubs. The amount is estimated to be likely to be sufficient to cover all expenses, including the somewhat high rental of a thousand rupees per season now payable to the Municipality. It can be revised, another season should the Municipality reduce their demands, or other reason for change occur. The names of candidates for membership will be subject to the approval of the general committee which will consist of not less than ten members, but there will be no balloting for election. The privileges conferred include the use of the club house where refreshments will be obtainable, also entrance to the races and other events at Annandale. Residents of Simla will not be admissible as guests unless themselves members of the club.

Now that the regular season is nearing an end, arrangements are being made for the winter amusement club which helps to keep up the circulation of the increasing number of those who stay up here through the off season. The Municipality have agreed to allow the use of the hall and supper room for rinking and badminton, on the usual terms from 1st November to 31st March, so it would seem that the repairs this building is so much in need of are not expected to interfere. A clause has been inserted in the agreement, however, providing for a proportionate reduction in rent should it be necessary to close the Town Hall on this account. The rinking and badminton rooms will also be closed from 29th November to 9th December, between which dates they have been lent to the Punjab Education Department for the holding of the European schools examinations.

A complete battery at Jutogh, just outside Simla, has now been equipped with the new ten-pounder mountain gun, so the station has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with this admirable weapon which is bound to give a very different account of itself on the next frontier expedition from the old fashioned gun with which mountain batteries in India have hitherto been armed. It lies low on its carriage and weighs in all about four hundred-weight, taking, however, into three pieces, so that there is no difficulty in loading it on to mules. It ranges up to six thousand yards, and is capable of knocking to pieces stone sangars which could defy the mountain gun that has, nevertheless managed to do uncommonly good service in the past. Two batteries armed with the ten-pounder are to take part in the coming Delhi Manœuvres, which will afford the opportunity of testing the handiness of the gun in the field. It is not what is technically known as a quick-firer, but will be none the less useful on this account, the experience of South Africa showing that the mobility which the necessary weight of the quick-firer sacrifices is far more important than the ability to throw a number of shells on to a given spot with great rapidity. Quick-firers might have been invaluable against the old close formations, but are only calculated to waste ammunition against the scattered riflemen of the modern battle field, where every shot to be of use must be carefully aimed.

The Black Heart dance which was to have taken place at the Town Hall last Monday was postponed an account of the death of Captain Mallaby.

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A SOCIETY to be known as the Pedestrians' Protection League is now in process of formation. The chief object of this Society will be the suppression of reckless motor car driving, though the action of the League is to be also directed against horse-driven vehicles and cyclists. The objects and operations of the League, briefly summarised, are:—(1) To oppose any alteration in the existing law relating to motor-cars which might be prejudicial to the interests of the general public; (2) The registration and numbering of cars and licensing of drivers, and the endorsement or forfeiture of license on conviction of breach of regulations; (3) To employ Inspectors on the main roads to watch delinquents and report facts to the Society. The League will also give free advice to its members in cases of accident or negligence, and assist non-members of the poorer class in obtaining compensation if justified.

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IT is disappointing that so few foreigners have entered for the lawn tennis singles championship of Europe, at Queen's Club, West Kensington. No doubt it is gratifying that foreign champions have given up seriously trying to beat our champions, but we should like them to come in great numbers to take a beating all the same, and a "warm welcome," after all, has a pleasant as well as professional meaning. When the championship was played for at Hamburg in 1899, at Ostend in 1900, and at Paris in 1901 Englishmen were always in the majority, and this year they outnumber their foreign opponents more than ever. Nevertheless M. Decajis won the championship last year. His name does not seem to be in the list of players at Queen's Club. Perhaps the name of Doherty has frightened him away.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## FIGHTING THE MAD MULLAH.

### A HEAVY ENGAGEMENT.

### OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, October 18.

A report has reached Aden of a heavy engagement in Somaliland. Major Phillips and Captain Angus have been killed and Colonel Cobbe wounded.

## THE EDUCATION BILL.

### PREMIER "DISHES" THE OPPOSITION.

### PUBLIC CONTROL ACCEPTED.

LONDON, October 17.

Owing to the number of amendments which amount to 750 the progress of the Education Bill is of the slowest and will probably continue so.

Government has large majorities in all divisions. Conservative papers are already hinting at the resort to Gladstone's plan of closure by compartments.

LONDON, October 18.

Mr. Balfour accepted yesterday an amendment giving the local education authorities absolute control of public moneys, thus securing popular control over secular education in voluntary schools.

It is stated that this has greatly disconcerted the Opposition.

## THE ANTI-CLERICAL LAWS IN FRANCE.

### REOPENING OF CONVENT SCHOOLS.

### A NEW CONGREGATIONS BILL.

LONDON, October 18.

Owing to the reopening of a number of closed chools and the Government's powerlessness to enrce its decrees, M. Combes has announced a new ongregations Bill transferring the execution of the aw of 1901 from the Government to the judiciary.

## THE POSITION IN CAPE COLONY.

### UNSURRENDERED REBELS.

### COMMANDANT VANZYL STILL OUT.

Commandant Vanzyl, with eighty rebels, has disussed with the Vryberg Magistrate the question of urrender on terms of disfranchisement, but objected o being arrested; the meeting proved resultless, d the commando crossed the border.

## THE ARMY REFORMS.

### SPEECH BY MR. BRODRICK.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Guildford, said that the rmy Reforms he was now carrying out must wait a long time before being understood. He cited the reforms introduced by Cardwell who was, perhaps, the best hated man in the army of his day.

Mr. Brodrick said he was determined to continue his work with all his powers.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BOER GENERALS.

### SUGGESTED SECOND INTERVIEW.

The Colonial Office knows nothing about the reports that Mr. Chamberlain will grant to the Boer [illegible] second interview.

LONDON, October 17.

The Boer Generals who, when in Holland, claimed Dutch affinities and in France dwelt upon their Huguenot extraction are now talking of brotherhood with Germans.

To-day they visited the Reichstag where a large number of Deputies welcomed them in the lobby.

Prince Herbert Bismarck showed them over the building.

LONDON, October 19.

The Boer Generals have left Berlin. Officers and officials have abstained altogether, by the Kaiser's order, from feting them.

## THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

### HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, October 18.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Peking, states that the negotiations regarding the evacuation of Shanghai have come to a pause. It is nderstood that Britain before evacuating desires a ore definite arrangment regarding her status in the Yangtse Valley and the non-alienation of territory n that region.

## THE REMOUNTS' SCANDALS.

### OFFICERS CENSURED.

### HALF THE HORSES UNSUITABLE.

The official reports regarding the purchase of reounts abroad have been published. Three captains ngaged on American purchases have been severely ensured.

Viscount Downe, Inspector-General at Capetown ays that a large proportion of the horses imported ometimes as much as fifty per cent. were entirely nsuitable for the saddle and were only indifferent iraught horses.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

### COLONIAL OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY.

The Colonial party in France is preparing to ffer considerable opposition to the Siamese Treaty ontending that Siam has gained greatly, while France has gained little.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

### COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

he "Times'" Odessa correspondent telegraphs negotiations between Russia and Japan with iew to establishing extensive trading relations re nearly concluded, each side making concessions in favour of staple products.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

## THE REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

LONDON, October 19.

After seven days' fighting at La Victoria, 8,000 Revolutionists were completely defeated yesterday, abandoning their position and leaving 1,400 killed and wounded on the field.

## THE IRISH M. P.s.

Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Davitt have arrived at Boston to attend the Great Irish Convention.

## THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CHINA.

The Russian Minister of Finance, who is making an inspection of the Siberian Railway, with a view to the early inauguration of a regular through traffic, has arrived at Dalmy.

## EGYPT.

The Foreign Office has published a telegram, which has been sent by Lord Cromer, in view of the pending visitors' season, giving a reassuring account of the condition of Egypt as regards cholera.

## RECEPTION BY THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

### THE BRITISH MINISTER DECLINES TO ATTEND.

The Chinese Emperor held a reception yesterday. All the diplomatic body were present, with the exception of Sir. E. Satow, who has declined all social intercourse with the Court on account of the miscarriage of justice in the case of the murdered missionaries in the Province of Hunan, the officials responsible being freed from blame.

## LORD KITCHENER IN PARIS.

### LUNCHEON AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

LONDON, October 17.

Lord Kitchener started this morning unobserved and evading any demonstration. He is staying tonight at the British Embassy in Paris and catches the boat at Brindisi.

LONDON, October 18.

A luncheon in honour of Lord Kitchener was given at the British Embassy in Paris to-day.

The King of Greece was present.

## TROOPS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, October 17.

The Syria has sailed from Natal for India with six batteries of field artillery and a draft of Warwickshires.

## THE AMERICA CUP.

The New York Yacht Club has accepted Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge on the same conditions as before.

## THE WALKER HOSPITAL.

( FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. )

SIMLA, October 18.

Miss Maclean, Lady Superintendent of the Walker Hospital, Simla, resigns her appointment from the 1st December next.

## ACCIDENT TO THE HON. MR. RALEIGH.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh had a nasty spill through his pony coming down with him yesterday, but he is only shaken and bruised.

## INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The railway earnings of the first six months of the current year are half a crore of rupees behind those of the corresponding period last year. The decrease is chiefly due to the falling of in the receipts of the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa, North-Western, G. I. P., and Bombay Baroda lines. The Southern Mahratta, Madras, Eastern Bengal, Indian Midland, Bengal-Nagpur, and Bengal North-Western have all done better than last year.

## MR. OWEN SEAMAN.

SIMLA, October 18.

Mr. Owen Seaman, the well known humourist comes out to the Delhi Durbar.

## THE MADRAS WEAVERS' STRIKE.

MADRAS, October 18.

Mr. Alexander, Manager of the Buckingham Mills, who lately returned from leave, is negotiating with the local men on strike. It was expected this morning that they would resume work, but they are still clamouring for their conditions and have not returned to duty.

## PLAGUE IN MADRAS.

The Lincoln Regiment at Secunderabad moved into camp owing to a case of plague having occurred. It was presumably imported from Bangalore.

## COURT-MARTIAL ON AN OFFICER.

A court-martial will assemble on Monday to try Captain L. E. Fagan, 14th Madras Infantry, who is charged with certain offences against good order and discipline.

## THE ILLNESS OF DR. MILLER.

This morning's bulletin says Dr. Miller passed a good night and feels much stronger.

LATER.

The Viceroy has telegraphed expressing his concern at Dr. Miller's illness and asking to be informed of his condition.

## ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. PERSEUS.

H. M. S. Perseus, Commander E. R. Pears, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, which port she left on the 9th instant. During the voyage to this port she encountered on the 15th and 16th instant strong north-east and south-east winds with a considerable sea.

## THE CORONATION DURBAR.

### THE VICEROY'S CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, October 18.

Many tents have now been erected in the Viceroy's camp, some of which are for H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Dukes of Marlborough and Portland, and the Earls of Lonsdale, Shaftesbury, and Crewe.

The energetic railway company which must daily clear supplies are rushing in deliveries of various Viceregal stores. From the 21st, the railway company announce, goods must be removed within 24 hours of their arrival. If delayed 2 pies per maund will be charged, and if goods are not promptly removed the consignee will only have himself to blame when he finds his stores buried hopelessly beneath similar flotsam and jetsam.

The main camp roads from the Viceregal Lodge are now being finished. In the historical Ridge was found a vein of coarse iron sand thickly strewn with flakes of mica. This is now being used for finishing the macadamised roads; when the sun shines upon them they glisten like silver.

Accommodation for visitors to the Durbar is available in the Mobank Garden which is well wooded, is 60 acres in extent, and is situate on the Alipur Road, a five minutes' walk from the polo ground. The situation is excellent. A large theatrical tent will be erected here which, it is reported, will hold 4,000 persons. The actual camp will be divided into three sections, the first where visitors may obtain furnished tent accommodation with catering by Kellner, the second the Kagant camping ground is to let by tent site, and the third is an exclusively Parsi camp. Applications should be addressed to Mr. G. Coates, Delhi.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, October 18.

Nursing Sister A. M. Waterhouse is promoted to senior rank in the Indian Army Nursing Service vice Sister Hislop retired.

Rs. 3,734 have been collected in India for the Soldiers Help Society.

The Military Railway Company, the formation of which has recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will comprise in peace time one Royal Engineer officer and 194 natives to be increased in war time to two officers and two hundred rank and file. Its head-quarters for the present will be the Wazirabad Jammu branch of the North-Western Railway. It will include the construction and maintenance of the survey, traffic, and locomotive sections.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Peyton, D. S. O., 15th Hussars, has been selected for the appointment of Second-in-Command of the Regiment, vice Major Crespigny promoted.

## A BOGUS PLAGUE OFFICER.

### EUROPEAN SENT TO PRISON.

A JUDGMENT, passed by the Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore gives some insight into the methods employed by a class of men who "live by their wits" and travel about from station to station impudently imposing upon people with varying tales of distress or temporary embarrassment. When the person who has just been convicted of thus cheating was taken into custody, the wildest rumours were current to the effect that he had been blackmailing residents by passing himself off as a Plague Officer, and forcibly inoculating those who refused to pay him to be let alone; but these common rumour seem to have been fitted on to this particular person without much justification in the facts. The case was thus assumed to be of much graver importance than apparently has been found really attachable to it.

In the course of his judgment the Joint Magistrate said:—C. Thompson who claims to be tried as a European British subject is charged under section 419 I. P. C. with cheating in two instances by pretending to be a sergeant in the Bengal Police and to have been sent to Cawnpore on plague duty. The two complainants are Amjad Hosain Kotwal of Cawnpore and Misri Lall Head Moharrir at the Cantonment police station. From the above he received a loan of two rupees and one rupee respectively. The accused admits that these sums were lent to him, but says that he told the complainants that he had been a sergeant in the Bengal and Calcutta police and that he was applying for some appointment on plague duty; that he obtained the loans not on the strength of false pretences but simply as a favour, and that he fully intended to repay them out of a sum of money which was due to him from the railway from which he had just been discharged. He went to the Cantonment police station on the 26th September. Misri Lall, the Head Moharrir, says that he told him he was a police sergeant and that he had come here on a plague duty appointment.

The Joint Magistrate proceeded to examine the evidence on the words of the accused and came to the conclusion that it was extremely probable he described himself as a sergeant and not and ex-sergent. The Joint Magistrate continued: As a matter of fact accused is no longer a member of the police force. If we are to believe his own story he resigned of his own free will, and has obtained and lost a situation as guard on the railway since he left that service. Misri Lal says he believed accused to be in the police at the time, and therefore trusted him. Accused says that he is only imperfectly acquainted with Hindustani, and that therefore it is quite possible that complainant misunderstood him. All the witnesses, however, state that accused did speak in Hindustani and the fact that he managed to converse for an hour with the Kotwal, who does not know English, on the difference between the police systems prevailing in Bengal and in these Provinces, renders it extremely improbable that he was unable to express himself clearly on so simple a point as that his service in the police force had terminated. The Head Moharrier distinctly says that he lent the money because he believed accused to be in the Police and it is in the highest degree unlikely that he would have obtained any help whatever from native police officers if he had admitted that he had resigned one position, had been discharged from another, and was now out of work. The Kotewal's complaint is of a precisely similar kind. Accused made the same statements about himself and ended up by begging for a loan on the same grounds, viz., that he had not yet opened his luggage which was lying at the station. The Kotwal believed accused statement so entirely that when he met Babu Murari Lal, health officer, the following morning, he asked him whether any sergeant of the Bengal police had come to Cawnpore on plague duty. He received an answer in the negative and when he accidentally met accused in the mall later in the day asked him whether he had told the truth in describing himself as a sergent. Accused having repeated the assertion, witness said he must go with him to Captain Walton, the Plague Officer. At the Cantonment station which they had to pass on the way, witness heard Misri Lall's story, and accused for the first time yielded ground. He admitted that he had resigned his post in the police, but stated that he was a guard on the line and would be on duty that evening. This of course was an untruth. This new untruth is further proof of the disingenuousness of his dealings with the two complainants.

The Joint Magistrate proceeded to show that there was no proof that accused had any intention of paying back the money he had obtained by false pretences. The accused was found guilty of the two offences under section 419 I. P. C. with which he was charged, and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment for each, the sentences to run consecutively. The charge under section 173 I. P. C. was not applicable.

WE regret to learn that Major A. J. Shaw 48th Pioneers, died on the voyage Home.

THE tour of T. R. H. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will end at Bombay about the 16th February.

THE Maharaja of Darbhanga has joined the Police Commission at Simla.

## RACING AT POONA.

### TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

### JOCKEY SUSPENDED.

POONA, October 18.

THE Poona racing season closed to-day. In the first race Temptress put a good win to Mr. Alston's credit, and for the wind up there was an excellent programme of seven. La France broke all previous records for the Pony half-mile by winning with 9st. 7lbs. up in 50 seconds. Tirah won the Club Handicap. Harpist has had a return to Australian form and won the Final Plate easily. Chungiz won his race easily, and Paleface had an equally easy victory. Aga S. Shah laid a complaint against Stonhill, the rider of Sunflower, in the small Pony Handicap for interfering with Heeroo who rode Ethel II., and after the objection was heard by Stewards, Stonhill was suspended for three months. The following are details of the races:—

FIRST RACE.—The His Over Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100, and 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Ponies. Distance—R. C. and distance over 8 flights.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Alston's Temptress (7st. 8lbs.), O'Niel | 1 |
| Mr. Hunter's Beryl (10st 3lbs.), Hoyt | 2 |
| Mr. A. W. P.'s Free Trade (11st. 12lbs), Thompson | 3 |

Free Trade led over the first flight with Beryl and Optical next, and Temptress last. At the third flight Free Trade struck the hurdle and let Beryl up, while Optical went out at the wing. He was brought over and followed his field. Beryl led Free Trade over the fifth and sixth jumps. At the seventh Free Trade fell back, and Temptress caught passed Beryl in the next field, taking the last jump in front of Bery, and winning in a canter by three lengths. Twenty lengths separated second and third. Time—3mins. 23secs.

SECOND RACE—Small Pony Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100, and 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1-2 mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. A. W. P.'s La France (9st. 7lbs.), Cowell | 1 |
| Aga S. Shah's Ethel II. (7st. 8lbs.), Heeroo | 2 |
| Mr. Murray's Cocos (9st.), C. B. Mahomed | 3 |

Also ran:—Sunflower (7st. 7lbs. car. 9st. 7lbs.).

Sunflower led Ethel II. to the three furlongs' post, where Ethel took up the running. At the distance La France took command and won by half a length. A head divided the second and third. Time—50 1-5secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Club Handicap. Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. Distance—5 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Browning's Tirah (11st. 9lbs.), Mr. Fisher | 1 |
| Mr. Cousen's Omar (11st.), Mr. Cooper | 2 |
| Major Murray's Hamilton (10st. 7lbs.), Major Hazelton | 3 |

Also ran:—Guinea Gold (10st. 5lbs.); Little Arthur (9st. 7lbs.)

Omar led Hamilton to the bend, where he held the favourite safe; but Tirah came with a rush, passed Omar and won by a neck. Three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 10 1-5secs.

FOURTH RACE:—The Final Plate. Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hajeebhoy Vishram's Harpist (8st. 10lbs.), Hoyt | 1 |
| Messrs. Mahomed Ally and Co.'s Planet (8st. 13lbs.), Southall | 2 |
| H. H. Aga Khan's Arydale (8st. 4lbs.), Cowell | 3 |
| Mr. Cross's Orion (8st. 6lbs.), Penton | 4 |

Also ran:—Gnullo (8st. 1lbs.); Fitz Eros (8st. 8lbs.), Dart (8st. 2lbs.); Repetition (7st. 1lbs.); Cresset (6st. 10lbs.)

Gnullo led to the three furlongs' post, where Ayrdale came up with Fitz Eros and Repetition at his girths. Entering the straight Ayrdale was challenged by Harpist, who came up in the centre with Planet on the outside. Harpist won easily by one length. One and three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 32 1-5secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Bedouin Handicap. Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap, for Arabs. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Ali bin Talib's Chungiz (8st. 5lbs.), Heeroo | 1 |
| Mr. James's Sandow (8st. 7lbs.), Bennett | 2 |
| Aga S. Shah's Nevermore (7st. 7lbs.), Kamad | 3 |

Also ran:—Muswood (9st. 7lbs.); Admirer (7st. 5lbs.); Silvermane (8st. 4lbs.); Young Roberts (8st.).

Nevermore and Admirer ran abreast for two furlongs. Then Admirer led from Sandow, and at the half mile post Chungiz drew up. Entering the straight he took a good lead and won by a length. Two lengths between second and third. Time—2mins. 54 2-5secs.

SIXTH RACE.—The Lilliput Handicap. Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Cross's Paleface (9st.), Penton | 1 |
| Aga S. Shah's Chester (8st.), Heeroo | 2 |
| Mr. Artin A. Essaye's Malabar (7st. 11lbs.) | 3 |

Also ran:—Oriental (9st. 9lb.); Governor (9st. 1lb.); Silver Fox (8st. 3lbs.); Firdosi (7st. 6lbs.); Nonpareil (7st. 3lb.); Haddal (7st).

The field raced in a bunch all the way, and in an exciting finish Paleface came out in front of the stand and won by three-quarters of a length. Half a length divided the second and third. Time—1min. 9secs.

SEVENTH RACE.—The New Comers' Selling Plate. Winner Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. Distance.—1-2 mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. A. A. Saif and J. Anthony's Young Shere Ali (8st. 11lbs.), Hoyt | 1 |
| Messrs. A. A. Saif and E. Rashid's Settler (8st. 10lbs.), Ahmad | 2 |
| Mr. Abdool Aziz bin Saiff's Hindoostan (8st. 4lbs. car. 8st. 5lbs.), Omerkhan | 3 |

Hindoostan led Young Shere Ali to the distance post, where Shere Ali came out and won easily. Won by one and a half lengths. A length separated the second and third. Time—55secs.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

POONA, October 19.

The departure of the 1st Bombay Lancers from Poona and the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry from Sirur has been postponed.

## THE BOER PRISONERS.

About 500 Boer ex-prisoners of war are expected to pass through Poona from Ahmednagar on Tuesday next for Bombay en route to South Africa.

## THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association central meeting will be held on the Wanourie Range from 10th to 20th November. The range at Wanowrie will be closed for practice from 1st November. The camp will be pitched by the 7th for the accommodation of British and native troops and volunteers.

## FOOTBALL AT POONA.

### ROYAL SCOTS vs. THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

### VICTORY FOR THE SCOTS.

The match between the Royal Scots and the Connaught Rangers in the final for the Delhi Tournament was played yesterday. The game was rather slow. The Rangers showed better fight than when they met them in the Harris Tournament, but their organization was still imperfect. This was especially noticeable in their half-backs, who failed time after time to support the forwards. The Scots won by four goals to love, each period claiming two goals.

## THE RETIRING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

### FAREWELL TO SIR POWER PALMER.

### THE VICEROY'S TRIBUTE.

As reported in our telegraphic columns on Saturday Sir Power and Lady Palmer were entertained at dinner on Thursday night by Lord and Lady Curzon at the Viceregal Lodge, prior to the departure of the retiring Commander-in-Chief from Simla. The Viceroy in proposing the toast of the evening paid a cordial tribute to Sir Power Palmer. His Excellency said:—

I rise to propose the health of our guest of this evening, Sir Power Palmer, the retiring Commander-in-Chief, and Lady Palmer. I believe it is a sad day to all of us, whether we are birds of passage or whether we are here for a life time, when we turn our backs on India and bid adieu to this so-called land of regrets. Some there may be, though not, I think, many who grumble and lament while they are here, but we all yield to a sensation of regret when we are finally called upon to go—but if there is any individual who is likely to feel this more than another, it is, I think, the soldier, to whom this country has been not merely the home of his residence or the field of his employment for many years of his life, but the school of a profession to which he is deeply attached, and which has brought to him interest and excitement, knowledge of men, participation in public affairs, and, very possibly, fame, and if there is any one soldier to whom these sentiments are more permissible than another, it is he who has risen through all the grades of promotion from the lowest to the highest, and who retires as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army.

STERN REALITY.

To me, a mere civilian, it always appears that that post is one of the finest, if not the finest, that a British sold[illegible] can fill, and perhaps, if I think so still more [illegible] the soldier think the same—(Cheers)—for it is [illegible] merely the size of the country or numerical [illegible]th of the army that makes the post so great—it [illegible] air of stern reality and business about the [illegible] thing, and the consciousness that the arm[illegible]s on a great field, and may be called upon t[illegible]t things (Cheers). Nobody can say that soldi[illegible] India is a mere pastime. (Applause), or th[illegible]ff Corps officer is a "Carpet Knight." The [illegible] he learns here are practised on distan[illegible] he carries the name and reputation o[illegible] Army on to the battle grounds of So[illegible] up to the walls of Peking (Cheers). [illegible]ese remarks because I am sure that it [illegible]oint of view that our distinguished [illegible]vening has always regarded the A[illegible]ext to those family connections whic[illegible]rouped themselves around him durin[illegible] years in India, nothing is or has [illegible]is heart as the profession to whic[illegible] which he has risen to be the hea[illegible]

I do not add to t[illegible] which I am called upon to pe[illegible]ntry, that of a military biograph[illegible]d therefore I do not feel compete[illegible]us stages of Sir Power Palmer's [illegible]e when he was a dashing Suba[illegible] when he retires as the veteran C[illegible]f I mention the successive names o[illegible]yssinia, Sumatra, Afghanistan, Suak[illegible]nd Tirah, I shall give a very fair ide[illegible]d distinguished that career has be[illegible] We remember how the Jewish [illegible]ng rather a perfunctory accou[illegible]w monarch, disposed of all t[illegible]now the rest of his acts [illegible]is might and his wars are [illegible]ook of the Chronicles of the [illegible] the same way are not the [illegible]rious guest's career enshrined [illegible] volumes that break down our [illegible]ghter), and that are understood [illegible]od soldier with light reading in t[illegible] of leisure that he is able to s[illegible] of toil (Loud laughter). It see[illegible]sition from the Indian Army Li[illegible]poet[illegible]ghter), so, perhaps, I may be allowed [illegible]conden[illegible]at is there written with regard to Sir [illegible]ower Pa[illegible] in Byron's familiar lines:—"Thy days are done, [illegible]y fame begun, thy country's strains record the [illegible]umphs of her chosen son, the slaughters of his sword, the deeds he did, the fields he won, the freedom he restored." I saw the Commander-in-Chief raise his eyebrows when I quoted the words "thy days are done" in the first line, and should hasten to explain that these are purely metaphorical (Laughter), for when we speak of our guest's days being done, we are not, I hope uttering a requiem upon anything more than a career of active service which has been unusually varied, honourable, and long. In all other respects we trust that many more days of happiness and health lie before him in the home land to which he is about to return (Applause).

LAST TWO AND A HALF YEARS.

Perhaps, however, though I am ill qualified to deal with the earlier stages of Sir Power Palmer's career, I have some right to speak about the period of the last two and a half years during which he has been the head of the Indian Army, and colleague of my own. I believe an impression prevails in outside circles either that the Commander-in-Chief in India leads the Viceroy by the nose or more rarely that the Viceroy leads the Commander-in-Chief (Laughter). But there is a third alternative, which, after all, is more likely, and which my experience of two Commanders-in-Chief leads me unhesitatingly to endorse—it is that the [illegible]ose of neither party is a head of the other (Laugh[illegible] but that both are abreast. I am confi[illegible]nt tha[illegible]r Power Palmer will support me when I say that th[illegible] has been the happy and unbroken nature of our collaboration (Applause) We have been called upon to co-operate during an eventful epoch, for simultaneously the Indian Army has enjoyed unusual opportunities of service and distinction in foreign lands and improving the nature of our finances, has enabled us to do a great deal towards the strengthening of its efficiency and organisation in India itself (Cheers). The Commander-in-Chief has taken, as was to be expected, a leading part in both these branches of labour. It fell to him to organise and despatch the Indian force that effected the relief of Peking (Cheers). His discriminating choice has enabled many an Indian officer to add to his laurels in South Africa (Cheers). We have not, it is true, supplied him with any wider field of warfare in India itself or on its borders than a brush with the Mahsud Waziris, but I dare say that he has not been sorry to escape another Tirah, and the energies which might have been dissipated on that most unprofitable of all undertakings—a frontier campaign.

INTERNAL REFORM.

He has accordingly been able to devote himself to the more satisfying work of internal reform (Cheers). He may look back as he retires upon an army almost entirely rearmed with a modern quick-firing rifle, supplied with a large increase of officers, and equipped in respect of transport with a bona fide organisation. He may contemplate a system of frontier defence worked out upon a scientific plan, and almost immeasurably superior to that of a few years ago. The mobilisation of coast defence, artillery rearmament, reconstruction of Indian factories for the supply of materials and munitions of war, all of these will flit through his dreams on retirement, and will enable him to congratulate himself upon the good work done in each of these lines (Applause). As he hands over the Indian Army to the control of the foremost English soldier of the time, he may confidently feel that it is a better and more finely equipped force than when he received the command of it in the spring of 1900. In his successor's hands we may be sure that the good work will continue, and that we may look forward to an era of uninterrupted and practical reform. Ladies and gentlemen I have hitherto spoken of the Cavalry Officer, the soldier, and the Commander—in the present company—and in this place we cannot also forget the Simla friend and neighbour and genial host of Snowdon. (Cheers). Sir Power Palmer has shared our recreations as well as our labours, and the masonic hall, polo ground, football ground and ball room will equally miss his commanding presence and lament his departure (Cheers). Where too shall we be without the charming lady—(Loud cheers)—who has presided over his board and divided his triumphs. Somebody in writing to me the other day, conveyed a compliment to my better three-quarters. (Laughter.) I am sure that no one will more heartily applaud me than our guest of this evening, if I say that a similar compliment may equally be transmitted to Lady Palmer. (Applause) Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to fill your glasses, and to join me in drinking my toast, which is this: "health and happiness, pleasant memories, and, as we all hope opportunities of further distinction to our retiring Commander-in-Chief—Sir Power Palmer and to Lady Palmer." (Loud cheers.)

SIR POWER PALMER'S REPLY.

The toast was duly honoured. The Commander-in-Chief, in his reply, said:—I find it difficult to reply suitably to the kind words that your Excellency has said about Lady Palmar and myself and to the eulogistic manner in which you have spoken of my carrer in the army. When I joined service at the tender age of sixteen, of course I never expected that I should climb from the bottom of the ladder to the topmost rung, and by the recipient of your Excellency's hospitality to-night. In my present position as Commander-in-Chief and my rather varied employment during a long career has given me somewhat exceptional opportunities, and it is most gratifying that such poor services as I have been able to render are so highly appreciated. (Cheers.)

(Concluded on page 6.)

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### THE GERMAN BOURSE LAW.

### THE CUNARD AGREEMENT.

### THE AMERICAN COTTON POSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

THE long existing and widespread dissatisfaction in Germany with the repressive piece of legislation known as the Bourse Law has recently found voice in a quarter whence its expression is sure to carry great weight in the mind of the Government. A few days ago there was held the first Congress of German bankers, which was attended not only by about 800 representatives of the banking establishments of the country, but also by delegates from chambers of commerce and stock exchanges. The main cause, if not the only sufficient one, for the assembling of the Congress was the great injury sustained in the stock market and some of the merchandise markets by the suppression of time bargains and by the heavy stamp duties on sales now required, which were greatly increased in 1900, with the not unnatural result that the revenue yielded by them fell off considerably. Partly, no doubt, this decrease may be accounted for by the wave of depression which came over the country early in 1901, and which has not yet receded. Resolutions were passed by the Congress, unanimously, declaring that the Bourse Law had not only failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed, but had been the cause of serious and widespread injury to German business interests. One resolution demanded that the obligatory "Bourse Register" should be abolished, that time bargains in the shares of manufacturing and commercial companies should be again allowed, and that dealings in "futures" in the grain markets should be permitted. What gives especial weight to these proceedings is that the assembly was attended by several representatives of the German Government, who in their speeches openly expressed general sympathy with the purposes of the Congress.

Looked at from the point of view of the Cunard shareholders, the agreement which Lord Inverclyde has made on their behalf with the Government seems to be very "good business" indeed. Reduced to its simplest terms, it means that the nation presents the C[illegible]nard Steamship Company with two new expre[illegible]teamers, which will probably be the finest in the [illegible]ld, and that the Cunard Company binds itself [illegible]main British for twenty years. The gift is thinly [illegible]ised by the clauses relating to the so-cal[illegible] and its repayment. But that it is in effect [illegible]d not a loan is clear from the following simple [illegible]tion:—The cost of the steamers will be, say [illegible]000 each (almost certainly not less). The tota[illegible] of the loan will then be £1,500,000 Interest at 2 3-4 per cent. and sinking fund to redeem the loan in 20 years will amount to £116,250 a year, and to meet these charges the Company will have the £150,000 per annum which is to be paid by the Government as subvention. This leaves an apparent profit on the transaction of £33,750 a year to the Company, which may be set off against the small Admiralty subvention hitherto paid for the Campania and Lucania, and now withdrawn, and against any further interest and sinking-fund charges which may have to be met if the cost of the new ships exceeds three-quarters of a million each. The Cunard line will therefore have two splendid new steamers, costing them nothing for interest and depreciation, wherewith to maintain the prestige of the service and earn additional profits on the existing capital. The undertaking not to raise freights unduly is worthless; the Cunard line could not raise them unduly if it would. Whether the undertaking to hold the whole of the fleet at the Government's disposal, "for charter or purchase at agreed rates," is a good or bad thing for the Company depends entirely upon what the "agreed rates" are. It is not likely, to say the least, that they will entail any financial sacrifice. By restricting the market for the Cunard line shares to British subjects the Company may be sacrificing something, but certainly not so much as it gains. In the meantime Mr. Morgan's announcement that all the British ships in the new combination will retain their British nationality, and that half of the ships to be built by the combine in future will fly the British flag, is probably a far better guarantee for the maintenance of our food supply and manufacturing industries in time of war than the Cunard agreement. It means that unless both England and the United States happened to be at war simultaneously a large proportion of the Atlantic carrying trade would always be protected from molestation by the flag of a strong neutral Power.

Writing from New York on September 23, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers say that the September rains over the cotton belt must have improved and added to the crop. They point out that the first 11,250,000 crop (that of 1897-8) was made largely by the rains which fell in the Atlantic States after September 1, and, given a late frost, they suggest that the yield this season will exceed the ideas now current. The trade's reluctance at present to base transactions upon the "ultimate result of the season's yield"—by which, presumably, is meant upon crop estimates—is commended upon as "strange," and reasons are given for the belief that the forthcoming Bureau report will be a low one, as usual for September. The methods of the Bureau statistician (which certainly have not hitherto had success to justify them) are again criticised. As to the state of the market Messrs. Hubbard Brothers report:—"The market continues in a very bullish mood, touching the highest prices to-day of the year, though reacting slightly on realising of a large long line by the so-called pool, who are believed to hold so large an interest in January, against which they are heavily short of March. Spinners have not followed the advance, and the Southern markets under the pressure of heavy receipts are now on such a basis that the higher grades are coming to this market for delivery. Few short sellers are to be found anywhere; all are either long or without an interest, expecting the holding of the long interest in this market will finally force the spinners to become buyers, under the influence of poor Bureau reports, at higher prices, when they will be able to liquidate." The letter ends with this admission:—"Judging from the present action of spinners, we over estimated the consumption of last season by 200,000 bales."

A translation from a recent issue of a Gothenburg contemporary gives an interesting account of the meeting of the Iron Manufacturers' Association (Brukssocieteten) at Jernkontoret, when Engineer F. A. Kjellin and Mr. Benedicks gave some very interesting information about the production of electro-steel at Gysinge. The problem of smelting steel by electricity has for a long time attracted the attention of inventors, and experiments have been made in Sweden. By the advice of Engineer Kjellin, Mr. Benedicks decided in 1899 to build at Gysinge an electric steel furnace without electrodes. In the latter part of February, 1900, the first furnace was finised and ready for trial, and after a few experiments the first ingot was produced. The steel was found to be of excellent quality. The problem was thus solved technically but not economically; for, with the dynamo of 78 kilowatts used, not more than 270 kilograms (575 pounds) of steel were obtained in twenty-four hours, and in the furnace there was not room for more than 80 kilograms (176 pounds). A larger furnace was seen to be necessary, and this was completed in November, 1900, and proved to be a great improvement. In the second furnace, which held 180 kilograms (397 pounds), from 600 to 700 kilograms (122 to 134 pounds) of steel were produced in twenty-four hours. The Gysinge sulphite factory burned down on August 11, 1901, and it was decided to build steel work in its place and to use the water power available there. For the steel furnace there was utilized a turbine of 300 horse-power, with direct-coupled generator. The new furnace is to hold 1,800 kilograms (3,970 pounds), and the production is estimated to be at least 1,500 tons a year if charged with cold raw material.

Engineer Kjellin said that the steel produced is of superior quality and characterised by strength, density, uniformity, toughness, and the ease with which it can be worked in cold, unhardened condition, even when containing a very high percentage of carbon. Compared with other steel, it also has less tendency to crack or warp when hardened. The reason why this steel in certain qualities differs from other steel especially in its softness when unhardened, is considered to be its freedom from gases. The manufacture of special steel, with nickel, chrome, manganese, or wolfram, will, of course, not meet with any difficulties. The chrome steel and wolfram steel produced at Gysinge has proved to be excellent for lathe tools. When used for permanent magnets, the Gysinge wolfram steel has been found to give stronger magnets than other wolfram steel and has not warped in the hardening. From estimates made, it has been ascertained that the furnance used at Gysinge, which is simple in construction and easily managed, has prospects of competing, as to cost of operation, with the furnaces heretofore used for fusion of steel, especially as it yields steel of a better quality. For this country, with its good ores and large supply of water power, the electric method of smelting steel ought to be of great importance and abroad, where blast-furnace gas is becoming a cheap source of power, it ought to come into extensive use. After the lecture Engineer Wahlberg made some statements concerning tests of steel ingots from Gysinge, which had been found to be uniform and homogenous. Microscopic examinations had indicated that there was no difference between the electro-steel and crucible steel, which was so much more remarkable as the electro-steel in other respects had different qualities.

The report which Governor Sir D. Wilson has forwarded to the Colonial Office says plainly that the resources of British Honduras are so considerable that it is marvellous that much greater development has not taken place than is shown by the returns. At least four rivers could be made navigable for light draught steamers for considerable distances inland, and a dozen for canoes or doreys. The Hondo, New River, and Sarstoon are already being used to some extent for navigation by moderately large craft, but their utility might be increased. Mahogany, logwood, vanilla, cacao, rubber (Castilloa Elastica), sapodilla (from which "chicle" or chewing gum is prepared), and pimento or allspice are indigenous, and pine trees and various hardwoods are present in great abundance. The soil in many large areas is peculiarly suitable for the growth of the sugar cane, and factories of very large size could be established if capital were forthcoming. Bananas, oranges, pineapples, rice, and maize are only a few of the products which grow luxuriantly. The report says:—The bounteousness of Nature seems to have made existence so easy in the past that the inhabitants have not been spurred to exertion by necessity, and have lived almost solely by cutting mahogany and logwood, found in the forests, which are then floated down the [illegible]. Attempts have been made within recent [illegible] to cultivate bananas, but cultivation is [illegible] by want of agricultural knowledge on the [illegible] the landowners and the difficulty of obtaining [illegible] accustomed to any other kind of labour [illegible] of wood-cutting. The cultivation of [illegible] being attempted, but has not yet expanded to any considerable extent. Before agriculture can be expected to become a thriving industry, it will be necessary to facilitate transport by improving the navigation of the rivers and by making good cart roads or tramways leading to the rivers or the sea coast; this is especially necessary in the case of banana cultivation, the fruit being perishable and needing great care in handling. Communication by telegraph or telephone will also be necessary if a thriving business is to be carried on. No use is at present being made of the vanilla, pimento, or lumber (other than mahogany, cedar, and logwood). Vanilla grows so luxuriantly that frequently when riding along the roads through the forests the rider has to lop off the overhanging vines with his machete in order to secure free passage.

There seems goods reason to believe that a lucrative industry could be established in the production of the bean if attention were paid to the matter. Another natural product of the forest at present almost entirely wasted is the cohune nut, which yields the finest oil for table and other purposes, while the refuse might be suitable for food for stock. Immense quantities at present go to waste. The intelligent expenditure of capital in this vast storehouse of natural wealth might be expected to yield very large profits. Last year imports were valued at £245,440, of which amount the United Kingdom was responsible for £74,701 and the United States for £146,227. Of the exports, valued at £277,520, the United Kingdom took £127,182 worth and the United States £119,057. The area of the Colony is 7,562 square miles, and only 4,394 of the population are engaged in agriculture, but the Colony is capable of supporting at leat a couple of million inhabitants instead of only 37,479 who now occupy a fringe of the coast line and the banks of the principal rivers. With an area equal to that of the Principality of Wales and much virgin soil of great fertility there is no good reason why this Colony should any longer remain in its present backward condition. The most urgent need of the moment is the presence of a few intelligent men with moderate capital, having knowledge of tropical agriculture, the determination to succeed, and the wit to make use of the natural resources ready to their hands.

That all the possibilities of the utilisation of water power—even close to the cities—are not exhausted is apparent from an article in "Canadian Engineering," in which a number of undeveloped powers in the vicinity of Ottawa are enumerated. They are chifly situate on the Ottawa river, above the city, on the Gatineau river, which empties into Ottawa immediately opposite the lower end of the city, after draining 9,000 square miles of timbered territory and on the Lievre river, which empties into the Ottawa river fifteen miles below the city, after draining about 4,000 square miles of territory. Two miles above the city are the "Little Chaudiere" rapids, where nearly 20,000 h. p. could be obtained under a head of 10 feet. Above this are "Deschenes Rapids," only partially developed. Thirty miles up the river are the "Chats Falls," where the entire Ottawa river drops 40 feet, and at which point 76,000 h. p. could be developed; fifty miles up the river are the rapids at "Portage du Fort," where 27,000 h. p. could be developed under 15 feet head. A little higher up the river, in the east channel of the Ottawa river, around Calumet Island, are the Mountain Chute and Grand Calumet Falls, the first having a fall of 20 feet and the latter a fall of 56 feet. On the west channel are the "Roches Fendu" rapids, where the river falls 70 feet in a long succession of rapids. Fifty-six miles from Ottawa are the "High Falls" on the Coulonge river, 138 feet high, and of 11,000 h. p., and about 60 miles away are the "High Falls" on the Black river, where about 6,000 h. p. could be obtained under a head of 120 feet. On the Gatineau river, five miles distant from Ottawa, are the "Farmers' Rapids," 20 feet high, where 8,000 h. p. can be developed. Six miles away are the "Chelsea Falls," 39 feet head, 15,000 h. p.; seven miles away is "Eaton's Chute," 20 feet head, 8,000 h. p.; 14 miles away are "Cassade," 1 feet head, 5,700 h. p.; 18 miles away, 10 feet head, giving 4,000 h. p., can be obtained. Thirty miles away are the Low Paugan Falls, 60 feet high, where 24,000 h. p. can be developed. Thus on this river alone, within a radius of 30 miles, nearly 65,000 h. p. is available at low water. An almost equal amount, to wit, 64,000 h. p., can be obtained on the Lievre river in a distance of less than 30 miles from its mouth. The principal fall is the "High Fall" distant about 28 miles in an air line from Ottawa. At this point the head is 180 feet, and 32,000 h. p., could be developed. The remainder of the power in this river is down near the railway and Ottawa river. There are numerous small but valuable water powers on the Bonnechere, Madawaska, Mississippi, and Rideau rivers. The figures on power given above are for the natural flow of the different streams at lowest water, on shafts of turbines having 80 per cent. efficiency. Many of the powers, our contemporary considers, could be improved by storing water in lakes at the head of the rivers and allowing it to escape, so as to increase the flow at seasons of low water.

The artists of the English illustrated papers not infrequently add to our gaiety by their quaint ideas of the East. Many Anglo-Indians will remember how in 1897 "Black and White" gave a photograph of a portion of the Samana range, and the letter-press informed an admiring world that General——attacked the Samanas, who stood fast. Not long ago we were treated to a picture of "Mahsud prisoners caught in Burma," but these amusing errors fade into insignificance before a picture in the current number of "Black and White" of a group of Eurasian lads of the Hughli tribe who desire a training ship.

## DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, investigated the case in which Mr. Krishnarao Narayen Rane, Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Department, Bombay Secretariat, charged his maternal uncle, Mr. Madhowrao Kashinath Jayker with defamation, in that he made certain allegations against the complainant with regard to his matrimonial union and his children.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Strangman defended the accused.

The complainant in his information stated that in consequence of a dispute regarding immoveable property between him and the accused the latter had been on unfriendly terms with him for the last ten years and had annoyed and insulted him on various occasions. On the 6th July last at a funeral assemblage at the Sonspore cemetery the accused slandered him in the presence and hearing of a number of persons. The funeral was of the late Mr. Morojee Cashinath, elder brother of the accused. The complainant was not present at the funeral, his son being seriously ill on that day and died the same evening. On the 12th August last he sent a letter to the accused by registered post asking him if he had any explanation to give with regard to the defamatory language he had used towards him; but no reply to the letter had been received.

Mr. Wadia, in opening the case, remarked that the defamatory statements made by the accused reflected on the morals and respectability of the complainant. The libel would lower him and his wife in the social, moral, and general estimation of his relatives, caste people, and the general public. The allegations made by the acused regarding the complainant's marital union and the legality of his children, if not disproved, would nullify his marriage and prejudice his children.

The complainant then gave his evidence which was similar to the statement made by him in the information. He further stated that being a member of the Prarthna Samaj, Bombay, a theistic church. If the allegations were believed, he would be lowered in the estimation of his castemen and prejudice his children, especially daughters.

Mr. Khunderao Vasudeo Pandurang, Assistant Superintendent, in charge Separate Department, Secretariat; Mr Krishnarao Ramchand[illegible] Jayker, Assistant Superintendent, Financial [illegible]tment, in charge of Plague and Pension Work [illegible]undrao Jayker, a law student; and GujanandSh[illegible] Jayker gave evidence for the prosecution. T[illegible]ted that they heard the accused make the s[illegible]nt at the funeral. Ganpatrao Manickjee s[illegible]t he was the father-in-law of the complain[illegible] year and some months after the marriage [illegible] child was born. There was no circu[illegible]hich compelled the complainant to mar[illegible]ter.

The accused in his stateme[illegible] he only depicted the character of [illegible]ant, who was under his protection. [illegible]nant was a member of the Prarthna[illegible]d to carry a rod and a flag in hand a[illegible] street reciting poems and beating [illegible]g that time his conduct all through[illegible]s that of an ascetic, so much so [illegible]ome hours in the house in pray[illegible]our of his in the house almost [illegible]d's confidence in his favour. It [illegible]e complainant lost his first c[illegible]time after he (accused) heard fro[illegible]nters of the house that he kep[illegible] wife. It was Mr. Khunderao [illegible]o asked the complainant at the [illegible]sed) brother why Rane was no[illegible]on it was he (accused) who gave [illegible] which he had received from the [illegible]were building his bungalow in [illegible]inity of the complainant, to the [illegible]tter's son aged twelve or thirteen [illegible]t consequently must have been t[illegible]ce. Then he (accused) said [illegible]s taken place in his [illegible]n? [illegible]nd annoying me in the e[illegible] the different tricks he pl[illegible]hich I had to suffer a loss [illegible] won the case. When he failed [illegible]re lands from me, which has [illegible]y mother, he, through a third g[illegible] settlement. He still continues [illegible]ecessarily by writing letters to th[illegible]missioner. I asked Mr. Khunderao [illegible] to annoy me any further. Now he [illegible]he rod of the Prarthna Samaj, a[illegible]ifferent man. When he had the rod f[illegible] Sa[illegible]he kept aloof from his wife. Now the[illegible]n havin[illegible] lost sight of that gets children. I n[illegible]r used the filthy words attributed to me, becaus[illegible] was not the occasion. It was not the occasion for [illegible]e to indulge in infamous words because my brother's body was being cremated. I never said that certain circumstances compelled him to marry his wife. In conclusion I said that this conversation should not go to the revenue department, because they might concoct some sort of story out of it."

The Magistrate asked Mr. Wadia if he proposed to proceed any further after the accused put in a denial.

Mr. Wadia said the parties would be reconciled if the accused were to state that he never uttered the words complained of, and that he was sorry that his words were misunderstood.

Mr. Strangman said his client had put in his denial, and he was not going to proceed any further.

Mr. Wadia accepted the denial and withdrew the case.

The accused was discharged.

## AN ENTERPRISING PARSI.

It is often complained that there is no enterprise among Parsis now-a-days, but the narrative that is told of a Parsi in Hon[illegible]ong will prove how erroneous is the notion. [illegible]bout forty years ago a young Parsi, born of poor parents, proceeded to Hongkong in search of employement or of some business. Mr. Dorabjee Nowrojee Mithaivala went to China and started in business as a native confectioner. The confections which he prepared proved very attractive and brought in a good income. He also baked loaves or bread for the European residents of the colony, and gradually he had a thriving business. He then opened an hotel which proved very lucrative. On the breaking out of hostilities in China, the shipping trade in Chinese waters began to flourish, and English, French, Spanish, and German warships poured in there in number. Naval officers and seamen patronized this new hotel to such a degree that dollars sounded in it as in a mint; but the old institutions in Hongkong, Canton, Makow, and Kowloon were not neglected by Dorabjee. A subordinate in the service of Mr. Dorabjee, who used to earn eight to ten dollars a month, is now worth several thousands. Mr. Dhanjibhoy Dorabjee, the only son of the enterprising Parsi, has opened another hotel under the auspices of his aged father. On the 23rd September a meeting of the Hongkong Justices of the Peace was held in the Police Court, under the presidency of Mr. Hazeland (magistrate) to consider the question whether another licence for an hotel should be granted, and out of the twenty-nine Justices present twenty-one voted in favour of the applicant, and permission was granted to Mr. Dhanjibhoy Dorabjee to start another hotel. There was, however, a tough fight over the question before it was decided. The old hotel company started a strenuous opposition and retained the services of Mr. Slade (counsel), while Mr. Dhanjibhoy was represented by Mr. Sharp (barrister). It was contended on behalf of the hotel company, which had declared a dividend of sixteen per cent. that though Mr. Dorabjee and his son had between them three hotels, yet they were not satisfied and wanted a fourth one in addition. On the other hand, it was argued that the number of visitors had very much increased, and there was room enough for another establishment. The result was that Mr. Dhunjibhoy's application was granted by a large majority. This is a noble example for Parsis to follow in places other than Bombay.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### UNITED PROVINCES SUGARCANE.

The second forecast of the sugarcane crop for 1902-1903 for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh state:—

In July rain was generally above the normal, but the falls in August were scanty and in places some injury from drought resulted. The rainfall in September was very timely and sufficient and greatly benefited the crops. Owing to the injury caused by insects and drought the cane crop is not promising in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions and is not estimated at more than 50 and 75 per cent. of the normal respectively. In the remaining divisions of the province the crop continues healthy and an outturn of 85 to 95 per cent. of the normal is anticipated.

### UNITED PROVINCES TIL.

The second forecast of the til crop for 1902, for the United Provinces states;—The rainfall of August was generally below the normal, but that of September was sufficient and well distributed, and greatly benefited the crops. The season of light rainfall has been specially favourable to the til crop, which is very promising and if nothing unforeseen occurs a full normal outturn is expected; the average condition of the crop in the first week of this month varying from 85 to 100 when 100 denotes a normal crop. The estimates received from landholders indicate that the area under this crop exceeds by about ten per cent. the area sown last year which was nearly 43 per cent. above the normal area.

## A REMARKABLE FORTHCOMING BOOK.

### "HUNTER'S IMPERIAL GAZETTEERS" REVISED.

### A FORWARD GLIMPSE.

If an enterprising commercial firm had the publishing of the revised edition of Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer of India," literary and scientific circles would be agog with lively foreshadowings of the forthcoming master-piece. As the Government of India is to be the publisher, silence prevails during the present preparatory stage, and will hardly be broken in the final stage. The probability indeed, is that when the time for the re-birth arrives the revised "Gazetteer," will glide into the world of books as unpretentiously as a report of the Court of Wards in the Central Provinces or a return of rail-borne trade in Assam. The new work will be announced, no doubt, among "official publications" in the "Government Gazette," and the world will then continue to rotate much as before. This would be only matter for congratulation if absence of advertisement went along with absence of special merit. As a fact there is hardly a literary work of recent production, and certainly none on "India," that would better justify a fuss than the remarkable undertaking to which the Government of India is now committed, and which is here to be described.

In 1899 the late Sir William Hunter, who was then living laborious days of "retirement" in Europe, wrote out to this country, suggesting that the combination of three events—the end of the century, the taking of the decennial census in 1901, and the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, a recognised Asiatic geographer—constituted a singularly favourable occasion for undertaking the revision of the 'Imperial Gazetteer of India". As the existing edition of the "Gazetteer" (the second) was produced as long ago as between the years 1885 and 1887, the expediency of revision needed but little arguing. Sir William Hunter proposed, in his strenuous fashion, that he himself should come out to India and travel about the country; giving special attention to Upper Burma and Baluchistan—both of which provinces had been added to the Empire subsequently to the appearance of the second edition of the "Gazetteer". After collecting all the necessary materials for his task, Sir William proposed to return Home and bring out the new edition with the help of what he called "cheap literary assistance." Sir William Hunter's proposal was agreed to by the Government of India to this extent—that Sir William was to come out to India and look about him and then discuss the situation fully with the Government. Unfortunately, as all the world regretfully recalls, Sir William Hunter died in February 1900, and for the moment there seemed an end to the idea of revising the "Gazetteer."

But the truth of the old teaching that no man is indispensable was curiously exemplified when the official eye, after roaming speculatively around, fell upon Mr. H. H. Risley, and rested there. Partly as the man who in 1875 wrote an important portion of the provincial "Gazetteer" of Bengal, but much more as the man who in later years, has earned a European reputation as an ethnologist, as a census expert and as an Orientalist, Mr. Risley was plainly indicated as Sir William Hunter's fit successor in this particular task. On his general advice being solicited in the first instance, Mr. Risley suggested that the work of revision should be put into commission,—that is to say, when the Census was finished, the various provincial Census Superintendents, who by that time would necessarily have acquired a fairly complete knowledge of their respective provinces, should be kept on and commissioned to revise the provincial articles in the "Imperial Gazetteer." That would dispose of eleven out of the twelve massive volumes. But the difficulty regarding the remaining volume was greater than that connected with all the other volumes put together,—because the remaining volume was "Volume VI—India." The most recent embodiment of the contents of this supremely important volume is at present contained in "The Indian Empire," published by Sir William Hunter in 1883. Mr. Risley's proposal concerning Volume VI was that the various sections or chapters relating to, "Administration," "Education," "Economics," and so forth should be revised (and expanded, so far as might be necessary) by the particular Departments of the Government of India which ordinarily deal with those subjects. This would place the Departments in exactly the same position as regards departmental subjects as that in which the Census Superintendents were to be placed as regards provincial subjects. Added to this, the general character of the work was to follow broadly the lines of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." Now one of the essential features of the "Encyclopaedia" is that the important articles are not published anonymously under the editorial sign manual, but are independent personal contributions signed and authenticated by their respective authors. As everyone remembers, it was a somewhat touchy point in connection with Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer" that the work of many skilful contributory pens merged unrecognised into the work of the one master pen. Sir William Hunter was content to acknowledge in a single sentence that "without the help of a multitude of fellow workers the present volume could never have been written."

THE DIVISION OF THE WORK.

The Government of India accepted Mr. Risley's proposals as to putting the work of revising the "Gazetteer" into commission; but considered it desirable that the "Gazetteer" as a whole—however numerous its contributors and however ample the recognition of their labours—should bear the unmistakeable impress of one directing mind. It was accordingly decided that after the Census was over, unless more important administrative work should then claim his services, Mr. Risley should be deputed to act as Editor-in-chief of the revised edition of the "Gazetteer" with full powers of control and supervision over all others engaged upon the work. As events have now turned out the contingency contemplated has actually arisen, and Mr. Risley's place as editor has been taken by Mr. W. S. Meyer whose brilliant paper on the points of resemblance between Roman and Anglo-Indian administration attracted much attention in Simla two years ago.

Since then the scheme of revision has been modified and expanded in several important particulars. First as to the modifications. The present "Imperial Gazetteer" is based upon the provincial gazetteers, and what Sir William Hunter usually did when arranging its preparation was to make over to skilled writers like James Cotton or Stevens five or six hundred pages relating to a single district with instructions to "cut this down to ten pages." His practice was first to write up one district himself, and then say (in effect): "Here is your model: squeeze your five hundred pages into this mould." Those are lines on which it is not possible to carry out the present work of revision, if for no other reason than because the provincial gazetteers are now badly out of date. For example the "Central Provinces Gazetteer" was brought out between 1866 and 1870 and the twenty volumes of the "Bengal Gazetteer" were produced at intervals between 1869 and 1877. The "Punjab Gazetteer" consists of a large number of district volumes which bear different dates ranging between 1883 and 1897; these volumes were revised, at the time of the settlement of the particular districts concerned, by the officers in charge of the district settlements, and the result, so far as it goes, is excellent—but not what is ordinarily connoted by the term "Gazetteer." Hence the present revisers of the "Imperial Gazetteer," instead of merely digesting old material, will have to set about collecting large masses of new material; and to a certain extent, therefore, will virtually be original authors.

SPECIALISTS.

But, as already remarked, literary and scientific interests centre in Volume VI—"India," and the expansion which is contemplated in this instance is of extraordinary account. Instead of one volume there will be four. This does not quite mean that the amount of reading matter dealing imperially with "India" will be quadrupled. Hunter's Indian Empire runs at present to nearly 900 pages—much too ponderous a tome for handy use—and the present idea is to produce four volumes, each of 400 or 500 pages. The actual increase in bulk will, therefore, be not fourfold but two fold. The idea of having a division into just four volumes is not at all fanciful: the four volumes will be four really distinct books devoted respectively to general description, economics, administration and history. Each of these four volumes will be purchaseable separately as a complete literary entity, so that specialists will be able to procure exactly what they want without the obligation of having to buy much else that is of no special use to them. But far more significant than the mere number of pages to be added is the nature of the supplementary material. Excellent in substance and attractive in style as everyone knows "The Indian Empire" to be, the work has now become hopelessly out of date, and, moreover, while it is defective in some respects, it is curiously redundant in others. To glance briefly at the scheme of revision, the first of the four volumes, containing a descriptive account of the Indian Empire, will open with a chapter of about 50 pages on the physical aspects of the country, from the pen of Sir Thomas Holdich. As writer of the article on "Baluchistan" for the new supplementary volume of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," and as author of "The Indian Borderland," Sir Thomas Holdich needs no introduction either to English or Indian book readers; and it suffices to say here that he has probably a wider knowledge of his subject than anyone else now alive. A chapter on Geology, running also to about fifty pages, will be contributed by Mr. Holland of the Geological Survey. The subject of Botany, to which but two pages are devoted in "The Indian Empire," will occupy a chapter of about fifty pages, written by no less eminent an expert than Sir Joseph Hooker. As all botanists recognise, Sir Joseph Hooker combines in his own person all the knowledge which the various local specialists possess of the different parts of India; and his literary charm of style is a fit ornament to his learning. The only compact account of the botany of India as a whole which anywhere exists is contained in the "Flora Indica" written by him as far back as 1852. It is rather a picturesque fact that, having devoted all his working life to the study of Indian botany, Sir Joseph Hooker should now be engaged in his old days to write what doubtless will be a popular classic on the subject. The chapter on Zoology will be the work of Mr. W. T. Blanford, late of the Geological Survey of India, a great authority on the vertebratae who has just written a paper for the Royal Society on his favourite subject and is besides a sound general zoologist. Major Alcock, F. R. S., the highest authority on fish and marine life in the East, will probably be selected to deal specially with this important branch of the general subject of zoology. The chapter on Meteorology will, of course, be done by Mr. Eliot, than whom there is no higher authority on Indian meteorology in the world. The chapter on Languages, a singularly important and valuable feature of the "Gazetteer," will be entrusted to Mr. Grierson, at present engaged on the noteworthy "linguistic survey" of India. Mr. Grierson has already collected an impressive mass of material, a great deal of which will be given to the world in the Census Report; and the complete result of the linguistic survey will be compressed by him into the chapter in the "Gazetteer" on languages. The chapters on Ethnology and Population, as may be readily surmised, will be kept in Mr. Risley's hands: they certainly could not be placed in abler hands. Mr. Risley's ethnological investigations over a long period of years have led to an accumulation of facts of far reaching import; and his collection of physical measurements especially, which forms the surest basis of his speculations, is unique in the East. The chapter on Ethnology may thus be expected to be one of the most remarkable as well as one of the most fascinating in the whole "Gazetteer." Finally, "Religions" will be treated in another chapter by Mr. Crooke, formerly Collector of Mirzapore, well known by his work on the Popular Religions of Northern India. Considerations of pecuniary profit are hardly to be talked about in such a connection; but having regard to the scientific reputation of some of the writers engaged upon the revision, it is certain that there will be a very large demand for this particular volume, not only in India, but in Europe and America. Every philologist throughout the world will be keen to learn the results of Mr. Grierson's linguistic survey of India. Every botanist in every country will want a copy of "dear old Hooker's" last words on his great subject. Every anthropologist will be eager for the scientific treasure which Mr. Risley has to give to the world in the form of condensed results of large collections of physical measurements; these anthropometrical data are absolutely unique and cover the hitherto totally unexplored tracts of Rajputana, Assam, the whole of the South of India, Bombay and Baluchistan. Mr. Risley's conclusions founded upon these fruits of many years' industry will be something of a revelation to the anthropological world.

Having spoken so fully about the first and most generally important of the four forthcoming volumes on "India"—the descriptive volume—it must suffice now to notice quite briefly the remaining three volumes. In the second volume on "Economics" Mr. O'Conor, easily the first authority on the subject, will deal with "Trade and Commerce;" and, if his annual reports to Government may be taken as an indication, searching insight and lucid style will at any rate be among the characteristics of this chapter. Dr. Watt will write the chapter on "Arts and Industries," and his present tour round India in the interests of the forthcoming Art Exhibition at Delhi will constitute a splendid rounding off of his long years of expert study of this subject. The extremely important subject of "Agriculture" will appropriately be entrusted to Mr. Mollison, the new Director General of Agriculture, who is known, especially in the Western Presidency, as an earnest student of the agricultural arts of the East. The subject of Irrigation will—most obviously—be allotted to Sir Thomas Higham, lately Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch and a member of the Irrigation Commission, whom everyone has long learnt to regard as a walking encyclopedia on matters irrigational in India.

OTHER FEATURES.

The third volume, dealing with the "Administration," will be a strictly official exposition of the official system; and each Department will be described by itself, which is a guarantee to the public that there will be no very savage criticism of the machinery of government. Special value, by the way, will be given to this volume by the inclusion of an entirely new feature a chapter on "Public Health" by Major Ernest Roberts. Nowhere does there at present exist an exhaustive critical study of the vital statistics of India, and Major Roberts' knowledge of the subject is so extensive that it would be hard to suggest a more suitable medical officer for the task. As regards the description of the Departments by the Departments some of the offices concerned are employing special men to do the work under departmental supervision; but always in consultation with the editor. The chapters on "Education," "Police" and "Jails," which are subjects pertaining to the Home Department, will be entrusted specially to Mr. Nathan, one of the cleverest of the younger generation of the Indian Civil Service, who lately acted as Secretary to the University Commission. Mr. Nathan will also be employed under the Finance and Commerce Department to write the chapters on "Finance," "Currency" and "Miscellaneous Revenue." The subject of the "Indian Army" on Hunter's Indian Empire is lightly disposed of in a little more than a single page. In the revised work a special chapter, prepared under the supervision of the Military Department, will be devoted to the subject, and the author will be Mr. G. W. de Rhe Philipe, Superintendent of the office of the Military Department, who has made a life study of the Indian Army, and whose knowledge of the subject is not only far above his station, but is believed to exceed that possessed by any other man in India. This chapter will deal with "The Indian Army—as it now exists; as it has existed at the different stages of its history; and as its organization has been determined at different times by that history;" and will offer great scope for picturesque handling of a most interesting subject.

Lastly comes the "Historical" volume, and as limitations of space are now almost reached, it must be sufficient for the present to say boldly, though there is room for much curious comment, that "The Aryans in India" will be done by Professor Macdonnell; "The Scythians and Greeks" by Cowell; "The Buddhist Period" by Vincent Smith; "The Muhammadan Period" by Keene; and "The British in India" by Roberts. The "Historical" volume will thus be produced entirely in England, and its general editor will be Mr. James Cotton, some time editor of the "Academy," Mr. Cotton, it may be added, will also see the entire work through the press at Home and carry out the first revision of the proofs before the proof pages are sent to India for approval by the Imperial and Provincial Governments and by the Editor-in-Chief. Lastly, in case the fact has not already been made quite clear, it is important to realise that the revised "Gazetteer" will be strictly a Government of India publication, and will hence enjoy a degree of authority both in official and non-official circles such as has never attached to the existing Hunter edition.—"C. and M. Gazette."

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first 72 places in the recent open competitive examination for the above services. The letters H. I. C. show the services (Home, Indian, Colonial) for which the candidates have entered their names. Upon the final allocation of the candidates higher on the list will depend the ultimate position of those represented only by the numbers which they bore in the examination. The selection of every candidate is conditional on his passing medical examinations:—

| | Marks | | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ley, A H, HIC | 3749 | 214, H | 2635 |
| Young C A, HIC | 3590 | Buchan W H, HIC | 2612 |
| Wakely L D, H | 3478 | Wahl B W, HIC | 2607 |
| Rose P J G, HC | 3386 | Cowan G H, HIC | 2603 |
| Hopkins R V N, HIC | 3326 | McCallum J L, HIC | 2582 |
| Bromley L C, H | 3300 | Grindle B R T, HIC | 2581 |
| Pullan A G P, HIC | 3249 | 219, HC | 2560 |
| Macmillan A M, HIC | 3240 | Forbes B C, I | 2554 |
| 230, H | 3193 | Jacob S M, HIC | 2553 |
| Bracken G T H, HIC | 3163 | Tritton J C, HIC | 2534 |
| Turner C W A, HIC | 3157 | Milligan J A, HIC | 2520 |
| 242, H | 3038 | 277, HC | 2496 |
| Robinson A T V, HIC | 3029 | Langman A E, HIC | 2492 |
| Brown H A, HIC | 3004 | Fowler J C H, HIC | 2483 |
| Crosthwaite H S, H I | 2982 | 232, HC | 2478 |
| Briscoe H K, HIC | 2971 | Williamson R H, HIC | 2463 |
| Taylor M L, HIC | 2953 | Kissan B W, HIC | 2448 |
| 225, H | 2930 | Hopkyns W E, HIC | 2447 |
| 234, H | 2917 | Jenkins O F, HIC | 2420 |
| Rudkin G D, HIC | 2896 | Mitchell D G, HIC | 2412 |
| Cope J A, HIC | 2849 | Robertson D G, HIC | 2409 |
| Porter F, HC | 2846 | 224, HC | 2398 |
| Flower C T, HI | 2818 | Montgomerie A, HIC | 2388 |
| Dumbell P H, HIC | 2811 | Tedder H J, HIC | 2385 |
| Clark S T, HIC | 2807 | James J F W, HIC | 2375 |
| Houldey J E, HIC | 2798 | Whitehead R B, HIC | 2374 |
| Bolus E J, HIC | 2779 | 229, H | 2373 |
| Roberts T W, HIC | 2775 | 257, HC | 2364 |
| 215, H | 2764 | Kindersley A F, HIC | 2363 |
| Waterfield F, HIC | 2738 | 211, H | 2354 |
| Baines C E, HIC | 2734 | 252, HC | 2349 |
| Begbie L F, HI | 2695 | Ghose S K, HIC | 2347 |
| Ellis R H, HIC | 2672 | Hawtrey R G, HIC | 2346 |
| Dyer J F, HIC | 2668 | 212, HC | 2345 |
| Addison J, HIC | 2660 | Patterson D C, HIC | 2342 |
| Sykes M G, HIC | 2659 | 251, HC | 2338 |

* Provisionally admitted.

The following stand next in order of merit:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No 49, HIC | 2316 | No 251, H | 2299 |
| No 61, HIC | 2305 | No 12, I C | 2294 |
| No 90, HIC | 2300 | | |

## A GENUINE TOOTH OF BUDDHA.

In the past few years wonderful happenings have succeeded one another rapidly in this blessed land of pagodas, says the "Rangoon Gazette." The movement set on foot for the revival of Buddhism seems not only to have moved the people to a sense of their obligations to maintain the religion in its purest form and to extend it to distant lands, but it seems also to have wakened from a deep sleep of long centuries, the Nats and spirits that meddled so much in the affairs of Burma more than a thousand years ago. They come and bring dreams and treasures, and point out the spots where venerated statues are buried. A few days ago, they threw a genuine tooth of Buddha into the lap of a woman. The following are the facts as related by a correspondent to the vernacular newspaper, the "Friend of Burma."

In the village of Anaingpon Ywa, near Kyaik-Hti-Yo, lives a well-to-do man, a great devotee and an ardent follower of Buddha, with his wife, Mah Pan, no less imbued with religious feelings than her pious husband, Oo Cho. They are benefactors of the clergy, and have built more than one monastery for the priests to live peacefully in, and there to strive after the "summum bonum" of Buddhism, Nirvana. Some time ago, those two saintly persons had a vivid dream. Somebody—a nat or a deva,—dressed in spotless white, with the lobes of his ears touching his shoulders, appeared unto them and said; Not far from the Kyaik-Hti-Yo Pagoda there is a seti (chatiya—a sacred repository containing books of the Buddhist Scriptures, or some relics of saints), overgrown and hidden from view by dense jungle growth. Go you there, cut away the overgrowth and make the spot clear. When you have done so, we will give you one of the four teeth of Buddha in our possession, for you to enshrine it in this very repository, whose name is Kyaikdheron setiaw." Having thus spoken, the apparition vanished. Ten days elapsed, and the pious old couple, one sunny morning, full of faith and buoyed up by hope, called in some workmen, and taking a large basket of provisions, repaired to the place indicated, and began to clear away the jungle growth that concealed the seti. During the progress of the work, they found a small seing-boo—a special ornament that may be seen on the top of the spire of every seti and which is, consequently, somewhat sacred—of exquisite workmanship; but they did not know then what it was and tried to break it, but without success. The thing, at each blow, would glance off in this or that direction; they put it in cloth, so that it might not escape, and pounded it, but it could not be broken. In spite of the fact that several men hammered it with might and main. Subsequently the wise men of the place informed them it was a seing-boo, and now it is kept most religiously and with every mark of respect. As they were going on working, a hpoongyi suddenly appeared in their midst, whence nobody knew; whether he descended from the sky or emerged from the earth, no one could say, but there he was, complacently looking on. He enquired about their business, and was told; he urged them on, and then, addressing the devotees, said: "If there is any boon you desire, ask for it while I am still here, and it shall be given unto you." They answered they had no particular boon to ask, but that they only wished, after the seti had been repaired, to place a hti over it. "So be it," said the venerable one, "when you put it in position, I shall be here again." and he disappeared as unaccountably as he had come. Not long after, the white apparition who had brought the dream to the devotees, appeared, accompanied by an old lady, and the old couple as well as all the workmen, could see them perfectly well. Then they also vanished as mysteriously as the hpoongyi had done.

Soon after, Mah Pan, had the same dream for five consecutive nights; she dreamed that lightning was falling on her head. The day after the fifth dream, while going in a cart in the village a crow, carrying in its beak a very big fish, alighted on the pious lady's head and began deliberately to peck at its booty. All the villagers saw the wonder. Mah Pan got startled and struck the crow, but it took no offence, and went on eating as calmly as ever. They then took a stick to drive it off, seeing which, the crow, dropping what remained of the fish, flew away out of arm's reach. Of course the dream of the lightning and this strange adventure are closely connected, but up to now no one has been able to say what was shadowed forth by the lightning, whether it was the crow, the fish or the indignity offered to Mah Pan.

The hpoongyis, on being asked their opinion about this event, said it was a very good sign indeed; that what remained of the fish should be cooked and offered to the clergy, and to seven neighbours. This was done. The fish must have been of an extraordinary size for all to have a good meal. A few days afterwards, Mah Pan, taking food with her in a basket, went on foot to the seti to pay her respects. While coming back she was met by some cartmen, who invited her to come into their cart; this she did, and as it was very hot, she covered her head with one end of her shawl, and stretched the other end over her basket in which some eatables remained. All of a sudden, although nobody and no bird could be seen about, a tooth, a large grinder, fell into her basket; she saw it first, and then the cartmen perceived it. They urged her to throw it away, saying that it came nobody knew whence, and nobody knew whom it had belonged to. Some persons, noticing the odour of sandal wood emanating from the tooth, were of opinion that some evil spirits were playing a trick upon them, wished themselves far away, and asked the devotee to throw the tooth away, but all in vain; Mah Pan kept it carefully. When she arrived home, she called in all the sages of the place and showed them the tooth; all were highly elated, and declared it was a real tooth of Buddha, and a Singalese priest there present quoted numberless passages from the Pali scriptures and their commentaries, proving clearly and irrefutably that it once adorned the mouth of the Blessed One.

The tooth, as described, is wonderful indeed. We are told that its length is three inches; the flat surface at the end of it measures one-inch and a half. It is spotlessly white and from it issues a bright radiance of six distinct hues: brown, white, golden, red, blue and purple. The happy couple took the tooth to Maulmein to the house of a friend living in the Mdungnan quarter, house No. 28. The lugyis erected a temporary repository, where the tooth is kept, so that everybody may see it. And now, all the devout people of Maulmein, of Mopun, and all the surrounding towns and villages, flock in immense numbers to contemplate the wonderful tooth shedding its six-hued radiance all round and gladdening the hearts of all staunch Buddhists who bow in adoration to the tooth of Bhagawa—the Blessed One.

## THE ROYAL SCANDAL.

### KING LEOPOLD'S TYRANNICAL CONDUCT.

Under the heading of "Sunt Lacrimae Rerum," the "Morning Post" printed the following statement:—

The Belgian and French Press has referred in strong terms to the deplorable scene at Spa, where a daughter was removed while praying at her mother's bier. The Princess Stephanie of Belgium, Countess Lonyay, on hearing the sad news of the Queen of the Belgians' death, went at once to Spa to pray beside the coffin. The King of the Belgians, subsequently arriving and learning that his daughter was in the chapel, sent word to her that she should leave at once. A lady-in-waiting hesitated, we are told, to undertake such a dreadful office, and the Princess Clementine, in deepest distress, conveyed as best she could the King's desire and led away her broken-hearted sister. Her Royal Highness left at once for Brussels, where she had a special mass celebrated, and after visiting the Comte de Flandre, she quitted the country.

Her Royal Highness's life has been so full of trials that she might well have been spared this cruel outrage. At the age of sixteen she was given in marriage to the Crown Prince of Austria, and led a blameless life in circumstances which procured for her much sympathy ultimately becoming a widow suddenly, and indeed tragically. After some years she sought to attain in a second union with a Hungarian nobleman of high rank and unblemished character the happiness of a marriage of affection in a tranquil home. On this occasion she, of her own will, resigned her position as Archduchess of Austria and Crown Princess Rudolph. She remained therefore in possession only of her birthright as Princess of Belgium, Princess of Saxe-Coburg, and Duchess of Saxony. It is quite beyond the power of the King to deprive her of any of these rights.

To the marriage with Count Lonyay the kind-hearted Emperor of Austria gave his sanction and approval, and to this day considers and treats her with the goodness of a father-in-law. The King of the Belgians chose simply to ignore the second marriage, and never took any notice of his own child. The wishes of the Queen, her mother, who was longing to see her, were disregarded, especially in her last illness, when her Majesty felt that her end was approaching. Indeed, it was falsely suggested to the Belgians that the Queen was not ill. The King hardly ever went to see her and talk over family matters as she besought him. All is now over, even to the hurried funeral rites—to be long remembered for an act of uncalled-for harshness. From all other of her illustrious relatives the Princess has received the same warm sympathy that Queen Victoria, the Austrian Emperor, and so many others always accorded her, while from many humble friends she has received assurances of their distress and proffers of consolation. Public opinion has been loudly expressed in blame of the surprising and horrible blow coming from a father, who posing as a constitutional and liberal King, reserves the acts of tyranny for his own family.

## TO PREVENT LAMPS EXPLODING.

The following useful code of suggestion for the care and use of petroleum lamps, originally drawn up by the Explosives Department in England, has now been put into circulation in India by Major Muspratt William, Chief Inspector of Explosives in this country. It should help to prevent the fires which are now of such frequent occurrence from the improper use of lamps in which kerosine oil is used.

The wick should quite fill the wick-tube, without having to be squeezed into it. Before using, the wick should be dried at the fire, and then immediately soaked with oil. Wicks should be in lengths of not more than 10 inches, and should always reach to the bottom of the oil container. It is well to change the wick after two months' use. See that the chimney of the lamp fits properly and is held sufficiently tightly so as not to fall off when the lamp is used. When a new wick or chimney is required, it is always advisable to take the burner to the shop that it may be properly fitted. The burner should be taken to pieces and thoroughly cleansed at least once a month, and all burnt pieces of wick, dead flies, dirt, etc., should be carefully removed. Never refill the lamp when it is alight, or near a fire or other light. After filling see that the burner is properly fixed on, and if there is a side filling-hole, be careful to screw in the plug. Before lighting remove the burnt crust of the wick. Be careful not to spill oil in filling, and if any is spilt on the lamp to wipe it off. Before lighting see that the slit in the cone of the burner is exactly over the wick-tube, so that the flame will not touch the metal. When first lit, the wick should be partially turned down and then gradually raised but not so as to smoke. When the edge of the flame is orange coloured the lamp is not burning properly, and the burner should be examined. Do not continue to burn the oil until it is completely exhausted. It is best to keep the lamp well filled. Lamps which have no extinguisher should be put out as follows:—The wick should be turned down until there is only a small flickering flame, care being taken not to turn down so far that the wick falls into the oil container. The small flame may be extinguished by placing a piece of flat tin or card on the top of the chimney, or by blowing across the top of the chimney. Never blow down the chimney. Never use a lamp which is broken or in any way out of order, or a chimney which is cracked. If any part comes loose or is out of shape, or defective it should be taken to a lamp shop to be repaired. Always place the lamp in a secure place and on a level surface, and never on a rickety table, or in any position where it could be easily upset. Hanging lamps should not be put on insecure nails in the walls. Table lamps should not be carried about more than is necessary, and nothing else should be carried at the same time. Heavy lamps should be carried in both hands. The greater number of lamp accidents have been caused by dropping a lamp while it was being carried. Lamps should not be turned down except for the purpose of putting them out. If turned low the oil is apt to be unduly heated. Should a person's clothes become ignited, the flames should be somothered with a hearthrug, blanket, woolen table cloth, or wet towel. Never pour oil on a fire.

## FORT ST. GEORGE.

A fort yet not a fort is an apt description of "Fort" St. George, Madras, that is if forts are primarily intended for occupation and holding by soldiers. When the French under Lally gave up the siege in despair in 1760, Fort St. George ceased to be the fortified trading settlement of Madras, for the merchants moved out and migrated in the direction of Black Town, while Madras sprang up outside. In 1770 the Governor, M. Du Pre, took up his official residence at Government House on the banks of the silvery Cooum; but it was not until 1850 that the Governor of modern days, Sir Charles Trevelyan handed over charge of the garrison to the Commander-in-Chief. The Council Chamber, Secretariat, and offices had all along been within the walls of the Fort, and in 1860 the Governor continued this arrangement instead of erecting Government buildings on one of the many sites available. This was all to the detriment of the garrison, and, strange to say, this unsatisfactory state of things remains to the present day. It is difficult to understand why this should be so. Perhaps sentiment has something to say to it, for Clive sat in the Council Chamber; but practical considerations should now have some weight. Madras is a Presidency town, and it surely might have a complete British Infantry Regiment in its garrison, just as Calcutta has. The unfortunate battalion shown in the Army List as stationed at Fort St. George, Madras, has to send a wing to Bellary in another District Command, with all the expense of starting separate officers' and sergeants' messes, canteens, regimental institutes, etc., while the calls on each wing in its District are like those for a whole battalion. The reason for this is that the local Government take up half the Fort with their offices and establishments, and there is no room for more than four companies of Infantry. Would it not be better for the civil authorities to move out altogether, handing over the Secretariat and other offices to the Military Department, with a view to their being utilised for a good mess, quarters, etc. Then a whole regiment could be stationed within the walls and accommodation could be found for the District Staff Officers. The safety of the arsenal, too, would be fully assured. As to the existing quarters for regimental officers, some of those allotted to the junior ranks are scarcely habitable in the hot weather. There can be no good reason why Fort St. George should be in any way different from Fort William; and now that the questions of the redistribution of troops in India, and the putting of places of refuge in proper condition, are under consideration, the Government of India might well turn their attention to arrangements obtaining in Madras.—"Pioneer."

## THE RETIRING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

(Concluded from page 5.)

It would be as much out of place for me here to dilate on the brilliancy with which your Lordship has tackled nearly every department of Government Administration as to allude to the masterly manner in which various intricate problems of internal and external policy have been dealt with. (Cheers.) In fact, I feel that I am skating on rather thin ice to touch on such sacred subjects at all, but I would like to take this opportunity of not only tendering your Excellencies our heartfelt thanks for the many acts of personal kindness extended to the members of my family and myself, but to express my appreciation of the consideration your Lordship has always shown me when, as Commander-in-Chief, have had to submit many complicated schemes of army reform and measures which, I trust, will in fulness of time work out to the best interest of the grand army of which I am so proud to command. (Cheers.)

I consider it a high privilege to have been a member of your Lordship's Council, and wish that I could have been appointed to it at the age of twenty-five, as I look on its teaching as a most liberal education. (Laughter). Any intolerance of adversity of opinion that a man may feel on first joining it soon gives place to a beautiful Christian feeling of commisseration for those who are unable to see things through one's own spectacles. (Laughter.) If one looks round the row of portraits of your Excellency's distinguished predecessors that adorn the Council room, it is impossible not to recollect that if history can be relied on internecine war raged within the walls of the chamber in the days of Warren Hastings, and, much later during contemporary history, it has leaked out that the Financial Member did not always repose on a bed of roses. But what is the case now? It is a sort of pocket millennium. (Laughter.) The lion of finance and the military lambs lie down together in peace and harmony, and the lion, instead of demolishing the lambs, cannot find it in his heart to deny them the necessaries of life to enable them to eventually develop into fine efficient fighting rams, (Loud laughter.) A witty official once described the Government of India as a despotism of despatch boxes, tempered by the occasional loss of the keys. If the Military member and myself have found the key to adamantine the hearts of our honourable colleagues, it must be that we have advanced nothing that has not appeared to their highest sense of justice, and I would also like to take the opportunity of thanking them for the statesmanlike manner in which our proposals have been dealt with, and to the patience displayed when matters, which, I am afraid, must have been as dry as dust to some of them, have been under discussion (Applause.)

His Excellency has kindly referred to the part Lady Palmer and myself have been able to take in social affairs at Simla. I think I can speak for my wife as well as myself in saying that we were never better pleased than when Snowdon ball room was as full as it would comfortably hold. (Cheers.) I can assure you all that we shall always look back to the three seasons passed in this beautiful place as a very pleasant episode in our lives, and shall not forget the many acts of sympathy and kindness that we have received, and the hospitality of our kind hosts to-night, which we have so frequently enjoyed. I thank your Excellency on behalf of Lady Palmer and myself for the generous terms in which you have proposed our health, and my friends for the hearty manner in which you have received the toast. (Loud cheers.)

## ACCIDENT TO THE CLAN MACLEAN.

The immunity which the port of Galle has enjoyed for some time past from accidents to shipping, which in the days of old were of frequent occurrence, was unfortunately interrupted last night, says the "Times of Ceylon" of the 13th inst. The s. s. Clan Maclean, Captain Fisher, arrived from the Cape on Thursday last, in ballast, for orders. She received orders yesterday to proceed to Coconada, having in the meantime taken in 150 tons of coal supplied by the local agents, Messrs. Clark, Spence & Co. As the orders were to proceed at once the Captain wished to avoid any unnecessary delay and decided to leave the port at night. The steamer accordingly left her moorings at about 11 p. m. in charge of Pilot Cunningham, but on passing between the two buoys, which mark the entrance to the inner harbour, she bumped against what are called the Matumeda Rocks and evidently sustained some damage, as the steamer commenced to leak and it was deemed advisable to bring her back to her moorings. On soundings being taken it was found that there was about 16 feet of water in No. 2 hatch. The ship's pumps were set going all night, but no appreciable result followed. Information having been brought ashore early in the morning Mr. T. Twynam, Collector of Customs and Master Attendant, Mr. F. Doveton Boyd, manager of the local agency of the steamer and others proceeded on board and arranged for native divers to be sent down to ascertain the nature of the damage and to locate the leak. They, however, were unsuccessful and early this morning telegraphic messages were despatched to Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Colombo, to send up a European diver, and all necessary gear and apparatus. Temporary measures were taken to stop the leak and by afternoon the water in the hold had decreased. Nothing is known as to the exact cause of the accident, but as an enquiry will be held it is useless to speculate. The two buoys which mark the rock in question are said to have been marked with beacon lights as is usually done when ships leave the harbour at nights which, however, is a very rare occurrence. It is a curious coincidence that the same steamer met with a similar accident about 12 or 15 years ago when she struck against a rock, and was beached off Watering Point to prevent her sinking. She was then temporarily repaired and was sent to Bombay to be docked.

Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., the Colombo agents of the Clan Line steamers, who were informed of the accident to the Clan Maclean at Galle, and that the native divers could not ascertain the nature of the accident, despatched a diver from Colombo. Messrs. Walker, Sons and Co. have all their divers at work on the repairs to the Nithsdale and Mr. J. H. Bostock kindly lent one of the harbour works divers, who went down to Galle this afternoon. On receipt of the report of the diver the work of repairing the vessel will be entrusted, we understand, to Messrs. Walker, Sons and Co., Limited.

## THE P. AND O. COMPANY AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The "Shipping Gazette" states that there is "strong ground for the belief that, at no very distant date, the P. and O. Company will definitely abandon London as the home port for its steamships. A single circumstance will illustrate the necessity for this step. It is that at the moment there are building for the company four vessels—two on the Clyde and two at Belfast—which will be unable to enter the Royal Albert Dock. It is essential, therefore, to take steps to discover a port where the accommodation will be adequate to the needs of vessels of very large tonnage and deep draught, and it is understood that, in the judgment of the directors of the P. and O. Company, Southampton entirely answers to this description. It will be remembered that up to the year 1881 the P. and O. Company made Southampton its home port, and that, owing to the inadequacy of the accommodation, the venue was changed to London. In the intervening period of 20 years the Hampshire port has, however, made such remarkable progress that it is now considered to offer advantages wholly superior to those available in the River Thames, and hence it is proposed that the company shall return to Southampton. The removal of the P. and O. Company from the Thames will mean a loss to London of the despatch of something like 100 vessels a year, all of which at present sail from the Albert Dock. . . A guiding consideration in the construction of the ships of the P. and O. Company is the draught of water in the Suez Canal. The deepening of that waterway is steadily proceeding, and represents an improvement in the last few years of at least 3ft. or 4ft. Yet there has apparently been no serious recognition of the fact that, in order to enable vessels trading from London to the East to take advantage of the deeper water, an improvement in the dredging of the Thames might be essential. The proposal of the P. and O. Company to leave London comes at a singularly unfortunate moment in the history of the port, for the hope was generally entertained that in view of improvements such as those foreshadowed in the report of the recent Royal Commission, it would at least be rendered possible for the Thames to offer a stubborn resistance to the strong competition of Southampton."

## REALISM AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

### MORTAR BURSTS ON THE STAGE.

### THREE MEN INJURED.

A serious explosion occurred on the stage of Drury Lane Theatre shortly after ten o'clock on the night of September 29, while the drama "The Best of Friends" was in progress. The scene "The last Commando" was being produced, and for this a mortar is used to explode the shell by which the farmhouse is wrecked, in full view of the audience. Just as the shell was about to be fired, the mortar itself exploded, and the pieces flew in all directions.

The stage was crowded with the actors and actresses employed in the piece, and many of them narrowly escaped serious injury. As it was, George C. Clifton, aged 37, living at 52 Nealstreet, Long Acre, who is employed in the electriclight department of the theatre; Arthur Kirby, aged 20, of 200, Grosvenor-terrace, Camberwell, a scene shifter; And William W. Jackson, a property man who were employed in assisting to fire the mortar, were rather seriously hurt by the flying fragments. The injuries to Clifton and Kirby were so serious that they had to be removed to King's College Hospital where Clifton was found to have been the worse sufferer of the two his arm, amongst other injuries, being very severely damaged.

The curious part about the occurrence, says the Central News, was that the members of the crowded audience were unaware that anything beyond the ordinary was taking place and considered that the tremendous report and flying fragments were part of the performance. The injured men were taken from the stage, and the play proceeded as usual to its termination.

## VINEGAR AND SCORPION STINGS.

Several letters have appeared in the "Madras Mail" about vinegar cure for scorpion sting. One correspondent writes:—"I may give my experience for the benefit of the public. About three weeks ago a cooly was digging in our garden, when he was stung by a black scorpion—he could barely speak for the pain he was suffering. Vinegar was freely rubbed in the wound and in 10 minutes he was free from pain."

Another correspondent states:—"Last night at about 10-30 one of my porters was stung by a scorpion on his left knee when removing some cotton bales. He did not come to me until the pain gradually travelled all over the leg. It came to my remembrance of having read some days ago an article of the above remedy, I at once rubbed some vinegar (which I had in my box) over the affected part. The porter with great astonishment said that he found relief within a couple of minutes."

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 11th October 1902.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Goods Traffic. | Sundry Receipts. | Total for the week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 11th Oct. 1902— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| G I P R system... | 1,70,086 | 3,20,832 | 2,599 | 4,93,517 |
| I M R do ... | 36,649 | 1,03,062 | 429 | 1,40,140 |
| Total.... | 2,06,735 | 4,23,894 | 3,028 | 6,33,657 |
| Actuals for corresponding week ending 12th Oct 1901— | | | | |
| G I P R system... | 1,68,178 | 3,95,536 | 3,617 | 5,67,331 |
| I M R do ... | 42,056 | 1,30,608 | 1,841 | 1,74,505 |
| Total .... | 2,10,234 | 5,26,144 | 5,458 | 7,41,836 |
| Increase or Decrease... { G I P R | + 1,908 | — 74,704 | — 1,018 | — 73,814 |
| { I M R... | — 5,407 | — 27,546 | — 1,412 | — 34,365 |

## THE DEATH OF M. ZOLA.

### SUFFOCATED IN HIS BEDROOM.

### A DEFECTIVE CHIMNEY.

The Paris correspondent of the "Express" telegraphing on 29th September says:—M. Emile Zola is dead. His end has come in a pitiful tragedy. He died asphyxiated owing to the defective condition of a chimney in the bedroom which he and Mme Zola occupied. As soon as the news of his death was made known wild rumours were spread about. One was that the eminent writer had committed suicide with his wife. Another report was that there had been foul play, and that Zola had been made away with by his enemies. Immediately on hearing these rumours I drove to Zola's residence in the somewhat dingy Rue de Bruxelles. Here I found a crowd of people standing on the opposite side of the road and several journalists talking to the concierge. Her statement was as follows:—"Monsieur and madame came back to Paris only yesterday. Madame went rapidly through the various rooms of the flat and said she thought that the chimney in her bedroom must be out of repair, as she had noticed that the grate was full of plaster and brick dust. I think some bricks must have fallen in from the chimney stacks, she said.

A TERRIBLE DISCOVERY.

"I told Mme. Zola," continued the concierge, "that I had arranged for the plumber to come in this morning to put the matter right. 'Very well,' said Mme. Zola, 'We won't light any fire in this room until the chimney has been repaired. Tell the man to make as little noise as possible in the morning.'

"M. and Mme Zola went to bed rather early, and as usual Madame's little pet dog accompanied them into the bedroom.

"The workmen came at eight o'clock this morning and began to work as quietly as possible. Generally Mme. Zola rose at nine. Not hearing her stirring at half-past nine the valet de chambre knocked several times at the door without getting any answer. At this he became somewhat alarmed and came down stairs to tell me.

"I went up with him, and knocked at the door very loudly, but got no answer.

"I then went for one of the workmen and got him to break open the door. This was done, and to our great dismay we found Mme. Zola lying unconscious in her night-gown across the counterpane of the bed, while M. Zola lay on the floor by the side of the bed.

"There was a strong smell of carbonic oxide, and we immediately rushed to the windows and threw them wide open. The little dog was whining piteously.

"We raised up M. Zola and laid him on a little iron bedstead close to the window at the other end of the room. I then rushed off for the nearest doctor. Two doctors arrived almost immediately, and began to perform artificial respiration. They laboured for two hours on M. Zola but found that their efforts were without avail; he was dead. Mme Zola was only brought back to life after the doctors has also had two hours' hard work.

What do you think was the cause of the accident? the concierge was asked.

She replied that yesterday morning, seeing that their master and mistress were returning to Paris the servants had laid a fire in the bedroom to remove the dampness. She thought that the fire had smouldered all day in the chimney and had produced poisonous gases.

THE VALLET'S STORY.

There were several conjectures. One was that M. Zola and his wife must have been poisoned by something that they had had for dinner but as the four servants had eaten the same food, and had suffered no ill effects, this supposition was at once disregarded. The second and most probable conjecture is that M. and Mme. Zola were poisoned by certain noxious fumes coming from the chimney into the bedroom.

I asked the valet, who had first entered the room, if he agreed with the concierge about the cause of death.

"Yes," he said, "I noticed as soon as I entered the room a strong gaseous smell. I think my master, becoming dazed by the fumes, must have got out of bed and tried to open the door and call for help, and fallen on the hearthrug suffocated. I believe that Mme. Zola owes her life to the fact that she remained on the bed. I noticed on going to the chimney that the irons on each side of the grate were quite hot, and that the dust and plaster in the grate were warm. "I can only suppose" said the valet, "that this was the remainder of the fire that had been lit in the morning to warm the room. A heap of plaster and brick dust had fallen in this fire during the daytime, and the chimney being obstructed, the deadly gas was formed."

One of the police officers who entered the room said that on bending down to look at the fireplace he was almost overcome by the poisonous gases from the chimney. In the grate he saw several coal bullets three-quarters burnt out.

Another supposition is that at night, when M. and Mme. Zola got into their room they saw that a fire was laid, and feeling cold said; "Oh, it won't matter if it lighted for once in a way."

It is stated that the servant who lit the fire intended to extinguish it since it smoked, but M. Zola and his wife retired to rest sooner than usual, and this duty was not done.

M. DREYFUS' GRIEF.

Dr. Le Normont, who was called in, said that the death of Zola was doubtless caused by asphyxiation but he formed this opinion, not from any postmortem examination, but from the statement made by the valet and servants. The doctor said that the little dog found in the room was saved because it had thrown up its food. At five o'clock this afternoon Mme. Zola was out of danger. She was heartbroken on hearing of her husband's death, for the pair were greatly devoted to each other, and had risen from poverty to opulence hand-in-hand. Mme. Zola had ever taken the keenest interest in her husband's advancement, and had encouraged him to persevere when his books did no sell.

I called to-night on M. Alfred Dreyfus at his house, 101, Boulevard Malesherbes, and was received by Mme. Dreyfus, who said that her husband was somewhat unwell, and did not care to see anybody. She added. He is very much upset by the tragic death of his friend Zola. He has, indeed, been a friend to us, and you may say how deeply moved we are by this sad event.

A portion of M. Zola's blood has been taken to the Municipal Laboratory for analysis, in order to ascertain whether it contains traces of carbon.

Mme. Zola is at present in a private hospital. The greatest sympathy is expressed for her.

Even those circles which were wont to heap obloquy upon M. Zola on account of his defence of Dreyfus speak of his courage and honesty, and deplore his tragic end.

The inquiry into M. Zola's death will not be concluded until to-morrow.

There is a theory to-night that since the chimney was repaired some time ago it may have got stopped up on that occasion by a careless workman. The defect could not have been detected, as M. and Mme Zola had been staying at Medan, their country seat, for some time.

Mme. Zola has recovered enough to be able to tell the magistrate that during the night being troubled with a violent headache, she asked M. Zola to open the window. He got up, but fell on the floor, and then Mme. Zola fainted, and was unable to give the alarm.

### FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

THE POPE'S OPINION OF THE DEAD WRITER.

M. Zola's sudden death has called forth universal sympathy in Berlin. The evening papers express deep grief at the loss of a great poet, at whose bier not only France but the whole world mourns.

The news of Zola's death created a painful impression in Rome, where he was a constant visitor. Numerous friends wired their condolences, and the evening papers publish laudatory biographies of the novelist, laying stress on his courageous intervention in the Dreyfus affair.

The Italian Minister of Instruction has also sent his condolences.

The Pope is much concerned at the death of M. Zola, although he always condemned his writings and refused to receive the novelist when he was staying in Rome to finish his novel, "Rome". When he heard of his death, his Holiness exclaimed: "If he was an enemy of the Church, he was a frank one. God rest his soul!"

MADAME ZOLA'S STORY.

After repeated injections of ether Mme. Zola recovered consciousness about two o'clock on September 29. She said:—

"We have been poisoned by some foul gas. My husband got up and fell on the floor."

In the evening, while at a private hospital at Neuilly, she repeatedly asked for her husband. "Oh tell me; how is it that you are keeping the truth from me!"

It was thought preferable to keep the truth from her lest it should have serious effects upon her health. She was therefore assured last night, that her husband was alive and out of danger.

Dr. Defaud, who is attending her, learned from her what had happened.

"I have only a confused notion of what did happen," she said. "I was lying on the right of my husband in the big bed, and woke up in the night with a bad headache.

"Feeling very sick, I turned on the electric light, and got up for a moment and went into my dressing room adjoining to get a bottle of smelling salts. On returning to bed I heard my husband groaning

"'Emile,' I said, 'are you unwell?'

"'What!' he replied. 'Aren't you asleep? I have got a bad headache; but it is nothing.'

"'Let me call for the servants, Emile.'

"'No,' he said, 'Do not do that; they would be of no use to us. The thing to do is to sleep it off.'

Mme. Zola went on to explain that she fell asleep. She awoke again. Things seemed to be vague all round. Suddenly she saw her husband get up, and heard him fall. After that her memory was a blank.

## BOER REMINISCENCES.

### A CHAT WITH GENERAL VILJOEN.

### FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

General Viljoen must have been much traduced as a South African politician and warrior. He, at all events, says so. As he stood in the vestibule of Morley's Hotel conversing with a Press representative he betrayed none of the qualities which—in some quarters at least—earned for him the reputation of being a bitter hater of the English.

"No," said he, in reply to a pointed question, "it is not true that I ever hated the English as such. But what I have hated, and do hate still, is the Jameson Raid, the baser side of the Johannesburg reform movement, and the intrigues associated with the so-called revolt on the Rand. But why should we go back to that painful period?"

The interviewer cheerfully joined in a desire to avoid further reference to the stormy days alluded to.

The General was pleased to a degree of buoyancy when he came to explain the object of his visit to Europe. "As you know," he remarked, "I came over in the Briton, and arrived in London. I passed a very pleasant voyage with my friend Colonel Blake, who commanded the 1st Irish Brigade, as well as with Sir W. Dick Cunyngham and Major Karri Davis—the latter of whom I knew in Johannesburg before the war broke out. A good sort is Davis, and one who had the confidence of the Boers in Johannesburg."

NO POLITICAL MISSION.

"And as to the purpose of your visit to Europe?"

"There is nothing political in it. I have come, in the first place, to fetch my wife and family, who have been in Holland since the time that Pretoria was occupied by Lord Roberts. I am losing no time in joining them, and am just on the point of departing." They had, he added with a sigh, been parted so long that he proposed to hasten to Holland. It was not his intention to join the Generals already in Holland, but to make definite arrangement for the publication of his work on the war.

"It is pretty well known that I held a seat in the Volksraad, and am thoroughly acquainted with all the phases of the trouble with England. I was associated with General Botha's forward policy in Transvaal politics, and was distinctly an opponent of Kruger's policy."

Then the conversation turned to the war. "All my work was in Natal," he explained.

"My first battle? Elandslaagte—and a terrible shaking it was. But our commander—Koch—was not equal to the occasion. The other engagements I fought in were Colenso, Belfast, Vaal Krantz, Rhenoster Spruit, and Spion Kop. Rhenoster Spruit gave me a severe lesson. A detachment of mine was cut off and was subjected to a tremendous fire from Buller's artillery. Only fifty out of a hundred or more survived. As to Spion Kop, none of us have ever been able to understand why it was given up. Colenso was, of course, a terrible affair for Buller. But it seems to me that that General has been rather badly treated. He had a well-nigh impossible task at Colenso. His work afterwards was, however, magnificent. A great soldier, Buller!"

ABOUT THE FUTURE.

"And what of the future of South Africa?"

"The future," replied the General with emphasis, "rests in the hands of those who are ruling. I am here as a private individual, and I don't like to say much on that subject, nor do I want it to be felt that my object is to get my views in the papers. It would be a pity, however, if the English people thought we were going on our knees to ask forgiveness for having fought against them. At the same time, I am not one of those who would like to see bitterness intensified and kept up. There are extremes on both sides, there are firebrands on both sides, and I regard the loud spoken loyalist as a rather dangerous type. As to the Afrikanders—I myself am an Afrikander, not a Boer—who sympathised with the Boers, I wish their position was thoroughly understood. They were called 'traitors' when a commando came into their neighbourhood. Without intending to commit a crime, they would give food and shelter, naturally, for we were of their own blood; and they would direct us the way to go. There were some always ready to turn informers against these friends of their own people, and these are the people who are now loyalists. You ought to be warned against them. I do not refer to the Colonial Englishman, who is a loyalist because he has reason to be outspoken, but the other loyalist is of another class. Under the new regime, if the new Colonies are ruled in such a way that the Boers may see that there is no after-thought, no suspicion, then you will find that the Boer will become the best friend of the English nation. He will become an upright friend."

General Viljoen indicated that he would return to London. He hoped to deliver some lectures in England and then proceed to America on a similar mission.

LEADER OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

"Colonel" Blake, who is accompanying General Viljoen on his tour, was also interviewed.

"You commanded the Irish Brigade," ventured the interviewer.

"I did," and the "Colonel" smote his breast with pride.

The Colonel had a jaunty air, and was eager to talk about his fights. "One of my earliest," said he, "was when the poor old Dublins were captured at Nicholson's Nek. My Irish Brigade did not actually come in contact with the Dublins; they were busy elsewhere. We are, at any rate, free from that charge of having actually fought the Dublins."

"Colonel" Blake was not very much impressed by lyddite as a destructive agent. "Unless it hit a man," he declared, "it did no injury. The fumes are, however, very sickening, and at Colenso I saw some men quite yellow from their effects."

But he gave unstinted praise to the British soldier. "He's a fine fellow," he conceded—"but I much prefer the Colonials. They fought with tremendous 'go'—they were, in fact, absolutely reckless, particularly when attacking a position."

## AFFAIRS IN NIGERIA.

### EMIR PREPARING TO FIGHT.

### BRITISH PRECAUTIONS.

Intelligence has been received from Northern Nigeria showing that the Emir of Kano has been making extensive preparations for hostilities against the British.

Since the occupation of the town of Zaria, which is more or less under the influence of Kano, and is only sixty miles distant, the Emir of the latter place says Reuter, has been endeavouring to make the chief of Zaria unfriendly. He has also rebuilt all his defences, and made general preparations for fighting.

As a measure of precaution two companies of the West Africa Frontier Force have been despatched to Zaria to strengthen the garrison already there, so that Captain Abadie, the Resident at Zaria, would probably have 200 troops at his disposal in case of need.

The Emir of Kano, like the Emir of Sokoto, has always refused to enter into relations with the British, and it will be remembered that when Bishop Tugwell and his companions penetrated to Kano a year or two since they were compelled to leave the place. The city is very strongly defended, and is surrounded by an ancient wall at least 40ft. high, stronger, it is said, than the walls of Sokoto itself.

It has always been foreseen that as the British effective occupation of the country advanced northwards to the Anglo-French boundary the powerful Emirs of Sokoto, Kano, and Gando would have to be dealt with, but it was hoped that they would quietly acquiesce in the new order of things.

UNFRIENDLY EMIRS.

In the case of Sokoto and Kano there has been no evidence of friendliness, and hither to the Emir of Gando, whose town is but two days from Sokoto, has also held himself aloof from the British. As a result of letters sent by Sir Frederick Lugard, this emir has now, however, openly professed his friendship, and has written to the British Commissioner formally promising that his country shall be kept open freely to all.

The Emir of Gando is the second most important Mohammedan ruler in Northern Nigeria, and rules over practically one third of the Hausa States. As he is under the influence of Sokoto, his profession of friendship is particularly gratifying, and may lead to the Emir of Sokoto, assuming a friendly attitude.

The Anglo-French Delimitation Commission is shortly about to proceed with the work of defining the northern boundary of Sokoto, and the work will be attended with much risk unless the Emir of Gando proves friendly.

The district of Kano, whose Emir wishes to give trouble is in the heart of the Hausa country, the inhabitants of which are considered the most warlike in Nigeria. The Hausas indeed compose the backbone of our fighting force in West Africa. The Gando territory is in the north-western corner of Northern Nigeria, and it is through here that the Anglo-French Delimitation Commission will carry on its work.

Sokoto and Kano are in the extreme north, and abut on French territory.

Of course, the Emir of Kano may decide to acquiesce quietly in British sovereignty, but it is just possible he may make an expedition against Zaria and hem in the garrison, in which case there would be a repetition of the Ashanti war.

In consequence of the recent murder of a native missionary in the Abuja country—a mountainous district lying between the Niger and the Benue, inhabited by independent Mohammedan bandits, who have terrorised the country for fifty years—an expedition under Colonel Beddoes, with about 200 men was despatched from headquarters. The operations were successful, and the king, who at first fled, was subsequently arrested and shot.

## KAISER TO MEET BOER GENERALS.

### PROBABLE DATE OF RECEPTION.

Brussels, Tuesday Sept., 30th.—It is declared on good authority that application has been made on behalf of the Boer generals for an audience of the German Emperor, and that it has been granted. Efforts have also been made to secure their reception at the Russian Court. The audience at Berlin will take place at the conclusion of the generals' tour in Holland, probably on October 10.—Reuter.

Cologne, Monday Sept., 29th.—On the subject of the forthcoming visit of the Boer generals to Berlin, the "Kholnische Zeitung" to-day says:—

According to the statements of the Boer generals there is no doubt that anti-English demonstrations are excluded from their programme. Thus the political aspect of the visit is removed and we are now only concerned with the leaders of a brave people, who have gained even the respect of the English. It has not yet been finally decided whether the generals will have an audience of the Emperor, but in view of the lively interest his Majesty takes in military matters it would be quite comprehensible if the Emperor should desire to make the Boers' personal acquaintance.—Reuter.

AFRICA'S DESTINY IN GREAT BRITAIN'S HANDS.

Cologne, Monday Sept., 29th.—The "Koelnische Zeitung's" correspondent at Johannesburg remarks that the idea that the Boers will in a few years again take up arms is a mistaken one. "I am firmly convinced," he says, "that this race will not fight unless driven to desperation. English schools can only do the Boers good, since they will there learn to enlarge their views and ideas. England holds the destiny of South Africa, and the British power in that country in her own hands. Everything depends on her treatment of the Boers."—Reuter.

It is reported in Berlin that according to advices received from The Hague the Boer Generals will visit Berlin in the second week of October, and will endeavour to obtain an audience of the Emperor.

According to a statement in the "Birmingham Post" the German Emperor has caused it to be known that he is anxious that no one connected with the official life of Germany shall be formally associated with the functions projected to be held in honour of the Boer Generals. This does not apply, however, to any would-be contributors towards the new Boer fund in which matter every German may exercise his own judgment; but the Emperor is resolved that Germany shall not in any way be regarded as joining in an anti-British crusade.

"A PERSONAL ACT."

The "Standard" correspondent in Berlin says it is certain that the audience is to be regarded as an entirely personal act of the Emperor, and not as a political one. His Majesty will, at his interview with the Generals, leave no doubt in their minds that, with all his admiration for their bravery and their sacrifices, he would not have dreamt of receiving them were he not convinced that they had made up their minds henceforward to be loyal subjects of King Edward.

With regard to the reception of the generals, the "Telegraph's" correspondent says:—The generals, having solemnly declared that they will not countenance the association of their names with any political agitation or demonstration whatever against Great Britain, will be received by Kaiser Wilhelm should his Majesty be in Berlin or Potsdam at the time of their visit, provided the formalities necessary in regard to the reception of foreigners be complied with. They would, of course, be greeted as British subjects, and as distinguished soldiers, who, as such, are personalities of interest to his Majesty.

It is easy to comprehend the nature of the formalities alluded to. The generals would have to be presented by the British Ambassador, and in order for this to be done, official letters of introduction from London to his Excellency would have to be brought by the generals to Berlin, or instructions as to their reception would have to be sent to him. Most probably the audience given to the generals by Kaiser Wilhelm will be useful in more ways than one, and pre-eminently in completely cutting the ground from under those who might have been disposed to attempt some noisy demonstration.

DE WET'S DENIAL.

The "Independance Belge" having announced that the Boer generals will arrive in Berlin in the second week of October and will solicit an audience with the Emperor, General De Wet has sent the following telegram to the journal:—

"The news is premature. Nothing has yet been decided. All these statements do prejudice to our cause. I beg you to publish nothing more about our tour in Germany."

THE BOERS IN MADAGASCAR.

Paris, Tuesday Sept., 30th.—Intelligence has been received here from Antananarivo that the news of the impending visit of Mr. Reitz's sons to Madagascar, and the statement that it may be followed by the immigration of ten thousand Boers should the districts explored be judged to be sufficiently fertile, has caused a sensation there. Good hopes are entertained that the results of the exploration will be favourable, as the western regions of the Ankaratra plateau are thought to be very suitable for growing crops and farming, and Captain Rolland Collet's experiments in corn-growing at Betafo have given encouraging results. An influx of 10,000 Boer emigrants for the colonisation of the healthy central plateaux, towards which the railway is being actively pushed forward, would, it is considered, give a considerable impulse to the development of the island.—Reuter.

## THE ENTERIC PROBLEM IN THE ARMY.

A paper in the current issue of the "British Medical Journal," by Major R. H. Firth and Major W. H. Horrocks, gives the results of an inquiry into the influence of soils, fabrics, and flies in the dissemination of enteric infection. The general conclusions arrived at are that the enteric bacillus is capable of surviving in soil for much longer periods, even under most unfavourable conditions, than had been believed previously. This microorganism can survive apparently in ordinary soil, occasionally moistened with rain, for 67 days, and in sewage-polluted soil for at least 53 days; while in soil so dry as to be readily blown about it survives for 25 days, and, too can survive a nearly similar period of exposure to a hot summer's sun. The authors, further, have been able to demonstrate the translation of infective material from this sun-dried and dusty soil to distant objects by means of winds as well as by flies which may have walked over or fed upon this fouled earth. Experiments made with certain fabrics, deliberately fouled with enteric material and then allowed to become quite dry, show that such clothing is capable of harbouring and giving off infection after as much as three months' drying and exposure to light and air.

Major Firth and his colleague draw from their experimental inquiry important lessons in respect of military sanitation. The first is the need of recognising that enteric fever is by no means an exclusively water borne disease, but that not a few cases may and do arise by the dissemination of infective material by means of dust blown from fouled surface soil more especially from areas where specific excreta have been superficially or carelessly buried. This infective dust may be either inhaled or swallowed by men, and can also contaminate food. The same infective matter can be conveyed to food by flies. The facility with which and the length of time in which similar infection can attach itself to soiled clothing emphasizes the need of great personal cleanliness and the early recognition of slight or non-suspected cases of enteric fever among soldiers specially when crowded in tents and barracks. For these reasons the authors plead for lesser crowding in tents with the provision of proper dining-halls for soldiers in all barracks, and the recognition of the same principle in camps. They supplement these views with an unsparing condemnation of the dry earth system of conservancy and make suggestions for a modified form of water latrine. Whether this is practicable or not is a matter for consideration; but it is evident that any system, however experimental, is worth trying which can lessen the enormous annual losses to the State from enteric fever both in India and in South Africa. The dry earth system has been in use in India in our cantonments for the last 40 years, and enteric fever increases rather than diminishes for reasons which have been given. A further question arises, or is suggested by these facts—Has the War Office seriously considered the risks which this experimental inquiry shows to be real, attending the present haphazard method of disposing of refuse matter which characterises all our camps and cantonments? The only logical and satisfactory way of coping with this difficulty is to have a special, organized cadre to do the work. If the civil community finds such a body of men to be necessary, how can the military population escape the same need? As matters are now in peace the Army hands this work over to a civilian contractor, with the result that the moment a force leaves our shores or gets away from the civil contractor it is unable to cope with the difficulty of disposing of its own refuse properly. Is this shelving of, and reluctance to grapple with, an unpleasant duty to continue at the cost of much efficiency and many lives lost from what is a largely preventible disease?

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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## THE NEW COMET.

### THE NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINTH OF THE RECORDED LIST.

Our present visitor is nearly if not exactly the thousandth comet of which we have record. Adopting the list given in Chambers' Handbook of Astronomy for the comets known up to 1888 and adding those discovered since, we arrive at the following rather curious figures. The comets discovered before the invention of the telescope number 555; those discovered since, 444, of which this is the last, and placed therefore as No. 999 in the total list.

A glance back at the record of the first seventeen centuries of our era shows that on an average thirty comets were observed in each hundred years. Now the comets noted before the invention of the telescope must necessarily have been visible to the naked eye, and were probably in nearly every case conspicuous objects. It follows, therefore, that we have been exceptionally unfortunate in the last twenty-eight years in that only two really fine comets have appeared in all that time, and of these two the one seen in April and May last year was practically only visible in the southern hemisphere.

But this same period has been extremely prolific in the number of small comets, most of them entirely telescopic. The total number, including the returns of periodical comets, is nearly 140. But the harvest of these faint objects depends, not upon chance discoveries, but upon the number and energy of those astronomers who make comet-seeking a business—a business which to most men would seem one of quite peculiar irksomeness. The time required for its successful prosecution and the strain on the attention are very great; while the number of searches yielding only negative results must necessarily be out of all proportion to the fruitful ones. But there are not a few observers who have been enthralled by the charm of the hunt, and astronomy has benefited by their labours in more ways than one.

NOTING ITS PATH.

The first point of interest with regard to a new comet is the question of its orbit. To determine this three separate observations are needed, and immediately it has been observed on three different days a preliminary orbit is computed. This is necessarily a work of much difficulty, when, as in the present instance, the comet at discovery is moving nearly "end-on" towards the earth, so that the three places are very close together on the sky.

The first rough orbit, however, worked out by its discoverer, Mr. C. D. Perrine, has proved substantially correct.

The next step is to compute the places in the sky which it will occupy night after night for several weeks in advance, so as to facilitate the work of observing. The question as to whether it has visited our neighbourhood before can then be settled by comparing its orbit with those of which we already possess a record. Our present visitor, in common with the great majority, seem to have come to us once, and once alone. As the observations of the comet's movements are continued it becomes possible to correct the first rough elements, and to determine them with ever-increasing accuracy, and then the question, "Will the comet return?" can in not a few cases be answered.

Sometimes it is found that the stranger is actually revolving round the sun in a comparatively small orbit, one that it would take only six or seven years to complete. Such comets owe their position in the solar system, no doubt, to the action of Jupiter, and are found in the neighbourhood of his orbit at their greatest distance from the sun. Other comets either give no evidence that they will ever return to the sun, or seem to be moving in orbits so immense that it is impossible for us to compute the time of their return with any precision, and so far as we are concerned they may be regarded as lost.

ITS BRIGHTNESS.

The next point of interest is the comet's brightness, and here the general public and the astronomer are both at one. A really bright comet would be even more prized by the latter, for the information it might supply, than it could be by the former for the wonder and beauty of the spectacle. So that in the dearth of really fine comets which seems to have fallen on our days the present one, which is already well within naked eye vision is especially welcome.

The computed brightness of a comet refers simply to the light which it reflects to us from the sun, and on September 25 this was just ten times as great as at discovery. But if we accept the estimate of its discoverer as to its brightness on September 1 then by September 25 it must have increased to forty times its original brilliancy, the difference between the computed and observed brightness on the latter date being no doubt due to the fact that besides reflecting the light of the sun, comets, as they approach the sun emit light of their own. The precise agency by which this is brought about is still a matter of doubt, but in most comets we are able to perceive the presence of glowing acetylene gas or some kindred hydro-carbon. Occasionally as in the great comet of 1882, an immense quantity of heated sodium or even of iron and other allied metals, may make its appearance when the comet is close to the sun.

The development of the tail of the comet is always a point of great interest. Comet Perrine at discovery can scarcely be said to have shown a tail at all; it was rather a faint, diffused oval with the bright nucleus placed eccentrically towards the north east. But by September 25 it showed to us a V-shaped tail about the diameter of the moon in length, spreading out towards the south from a bright and star-like nucleus. By the night of Friday, September 26, says an observer at Greenwich, the tail was still more in evidence, and consisted of several rays diverging from the nucleus like the sticks of a fan. Of these rays one of the inner ones, sharply marked off from its neighbours by a dark rift on either side, stretched much the furthest away from the nucleus, and attained a length of more than a degree and a half.

These tails, which often assume most fantastic shapes, appear to be due to the action of a repellent force in the sun upon the vaporous envelope of the comet, driving it backward. But since the chief development of a comet's tail necessarily takes place with its nearest approach to the sun, Perrine's comet will have passed into the southern hemisphere by October 26.

## FRENCH MONKS IN ENGLAND.

### IMPORTANT DECISION.

The magisterial decision on the application made by Mr. Biron, barrister, on the instructions of the Protestant Alliance, for a summons directed to Father Marie Joseph, chief of a religious house known as the Assumptionist Order, under the Act of George IV., which forbids the settlement of such orders in this country, was given at Worship-street Police Court on October 2 by Mr. Corser.

Having gone over the facts stated in the application, the magistrate referred to the refusal of Mr. Kennedy at Marlborough-street to issue a summons under similar circumstances, but with the difference, as counsel had pointed out, that that information had been laid against the order of Jesuits. Counsels had also read the judgments of three judges in the High Court for a mandamus to compel Mr. Kennedy to issue a summons. The Magistrate went at great length over Mr. Kennedy's refusal and the learned judges judgments' thereon, pointing out that the Act had not been put into force since it was passed in 1829, and it had been also the opinion of Mr. Kennedy that the Crown alone could prosecute under it. Those were the two principal grounds of Mr. Kennedy's decision, and the judges had evidently been of opinion that though in form he was wrong, in substance he was right, and that though his grounds were bad. Mr. Kennedy was entitled to exercise a discretion under the Summary Jurisdiction Act and refuse the application.

The judges had thought Mr. Kennedy was right in that, but they also clearly expressed the opinion that private individuals had a right to prosecute, and that was clearly laid down by Mr. Justice Stephens, who had said that it had always been the right in England and her Colonies for the individual to put the law in force, except in certain cases and where certain persons were named to prosecute. The Rev Mr Stirling (who came as the informant in the present application) had a perfect right to apply to the Court to put the law in motion. But the High Court had said that all the circumstances had to be taken into consideration, and that that had to be done in this application. Mr. Biron had admitted that these proceedings were taken by the Protestant Alliance, and they, and nor Mr. Stirling alone, wished to put the Act in force. It was not alleged that there was any political danger to the State, but it was clear that the Father applied against was distasteful to the Protestant Alliance, and that it was wished to turn him out of the country. The application for a summons would be refused. The magistrate added that it was open to Mr. Stirling to prefer a bill of indictment at the Quarter Sessions under the Act.

Counsel said he would consider the position.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, October 3.

AMERICA'S "FIRST COMMONER."

Time was when the Speaker of the House of Representatives stood almost at the top of American public life, with only two men between him and White House. In the first law fixing the succession to the Presidency, passed in 1791, it was declared that in case of the death, resignation, or disability of the President and Vice-President, the office should rest upon the President of the Senate, or, if there should be no President of the Senate, on the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It has never happened, however, that the Presidency and Vice-Presidency have become vacant during one term, although there was a moment, a few weeks ago, when Mr. Roosevelt was in peril, which seemed fraught with this possibility. The Speaker, though not now ranking so near White House in the Constitution, wields enormous power in legislation, and his influence may either promote or defeat the passing of any Bill.

A PREMIER IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

On another continent, under another flag, another Scotsman is being talked about. Mr. Philp, the Queensland Premier, whose position has lately been strengthened at the polls, is said to be uriging the dissolution of the Commonwealth. Six months ago, in his manifesto to the electors, Mr. Philp asserted that a great revulsion of feeling had set in against the Federal Government, and that probably a majority of Queenslanders would be glad to see the union dissolved. Mr. Barton, who has treated Mr. Philp's hostility with something near contempt, retorted that the Premier of Queensland never really understood what federation meant, and that the life of the Commonwealth depended upon the public opinion of six states and not upon the explosions of Mr. Philp's popgun. When the elections were over, however, it was found that Mr. Philp was at the top of the polls.

MR. PHILP AND HIS POLICY.

The man who has thus become a thorn in the flesh of the Commonwealth is one of the many Scotsmen who have risen to the highest positions the Empire affords. His politics are essentially the politics of Queensland rather than of Australasia. Mr. Philp's imagination has not been captivated by the spectacle of a great nation rising in the Pacific; he is rather concentrating his power on establishing an economical regime for Queensland, even at the cost of reducing the number of Ministers and the expensiveness of Parliament. It is his dream to make Queensland "the home of a prosperous and contented people of European race," and Mr. Philp has not yet come to think like Mr. Rhodes, "in continents."

A PLAY IN THE MAKING.

There must be something in heredity, after all. Mr Herman Merivale, who at ten years old wrote a play in which a cook poisoned a whole royal family at once, tells us in his fascinating autobiography, just out, of a small niece of his who has lately embarked on a similar experiment. It is one of the plays which will never be seen on any stage, although, to judge by the sample discovered in the juvenile dramatist's room, it might be relied upon to produce no mean sensation. Here is a scene from Act I., as Mr. Merivale gives it in his book

King Edward I. and Courtiers discovered.

A Courtier: My Liege, a gentleman awaits below.

King Edward: Oh, tell him to be d——d. I want my lunch.

Mr. Merivale adds the quite superfluous note that his niece is very young and rather puritanic.

A SOLDIER'S SPEECH TO A QUEEN.

Colonel Otter, the military representative of Canada at the Coronation, left for home on Friday. It was Colonel Otter who led the Canadians in South Africa during the war, and who marched in Ian Hamilton's force from Bloemfontein to Pretoria—over 400 miles in a straight line—in 45 days, taking part on the way in eight battles and eighteen days' skirmishes, and helping to capture eight towns. On his way home from the war, Colonel Otter saw Queen Victoria, who in a speech of five lines, thanked him and his regiment for their admirable services. Madam, said the Colonel, we are only too proud to fight for the flag under which we have been born, exist, and hope to live. It was probably the last speech addressed to Queen Victoria by a Colonial soldier—perhaps by any representative of the Colonies.

A SOLDIER OF THE DOMINION.

Colonel Otter is spoken of as one who has done more perhaps than anyone else in Canada to increase the efficiency of the militia force. He has been forty years in the Army, and has fought in several actions, commanding his regiment in the Pilgrimage Riots at Toronto, and in the Grand Trunk Railway riots at Belleville a year or two later. He was present throughout the Fenian Raid, and commanded in the successful reconnaissance against the Indian chief Poundmaker, as well as in the action at Cut Knife Creek, which prevented two chiefs joining hands with Big Bear and assisting Riel. He has honours enough to spare, and has been publicly presented with a purse and an address by his fellow-citizens at Toronto.

A "DEAD" WITNESS.

The calendar brought to mind on Friday Sept. 26, a remarkable murder mystery of long ago which was alleged at the time to be solved through the agency of a ghost, and though the evidence of the ghost was not accepted in court, it was at least regarded as sufficient to fasten suspicion upon certain men, who narrowly escaped the gallows. On that day just over a century and a half ago, a soldier disappeared in Scotland, and for five years his fate baffled the police. Then, one night, the story runs, a voice at the bedside of a farm servant at Inverey bade the sleeper awake and follow the visitor out of doors. Believing the apparition to be a neighbour, the farm servant followed him into the yard, when the voice declared that he was the ghost of the missing soldier, and called upon the man to go and bury his remains, which lay in a place described. Ignoring the "ghost" at first, the farmservant was again visited by the strange form, and at length the body was found as described, and the men accused of the crime by the "ghost" were duly tried—and acquitted.

THE GHOST AND THE GALLOWS.

The case is notable in English law as probably the last case in which a ghost story led to an arrest, and brought two men to the foot of the gallows. A hundred years before two men were tried, found guilty, and executed at Durham on no stronger evidence than the statement of a woman who appeared at night in a mill "with her hair hanging about her head, in which were five bloody wounds." The manner of her death, the place where a coal pick had been hid, and the guilty men, were all described and confirmed in fact; and the last penalty of the law overtook the men upon whom the crime was fixed by the ghost in the mill.

THEATRE EXCITEMENT IN RUSSIA.

General Wahl, whom the Czar has honoured with the appointment of Assistant Minister of the Interior, is not likely to help forward the reform movement which seemed to have set in in Russia. He has not a popular reputation, and he will be remembered in Vilna, where he was governor, chiefly because of his arrest of two hundred persons at a theatre some months ago. During the performance seditious proclamations were showered upon the audience from the gallery and two hundred members of the audience were taken into custody as they left the theatre. General Wahl, whose business it was to deal with the omnibus arrest, flogged the whole of the prisoners, and close observers of Russian affairs were not astonished when, not long afterwards, Governor Wahl narrowly escaped assassination.

A RUSSIAN DESPOT.

He is a typical Russian official of the despotic type, and some of the recent acts of his career read strangely in the light of the Czar's reforming zeal. General Wahl as Governor of Vilna, placarded the streets early this year with proclamations warning the people against assembling in numbers or committing any act likely to disturb the peace, and many labourers and students were whipped by his orders. Certain Polish priests were forbidden to preach in Vilna during his governorship, and the population was further exasperated by the closing of Catholic churches. It is not surprising that such tyranny is resented even in Russia, now that the Czar has begun to receive deputations himself and has addressed Russian workmen as "brothers." There are few more hopeful signs in Russia just now than this activity of Nicholas II., and a public meeting in St. Petersburg will soon cease to astound us. So far, unless one is mistaken, only one has ever taken place; it was addressed by Mr. Stead a few years ago.

A KINGDOM LEFT BY WILL.

King Leopold is probably the only living man who has power to bequeath a kingdom in his will; and a glance at the calendar reminds us that October 2nd is the anniversary of the signing of a will which left a kingdom to a foreign country. It was on October 2, 1700, that Charles II. of Spain died, and that Spain, by his will, was launched upon a sea of blood. King Charles was almost within sight of his grave when a cardinal brought to him his "last will and testament for signature." In it the King was forced to leave his dominions to a Bourbon Prince handing over Spain from Austria to France. It is not surprising that after being compelled to sign this document, the King swooned away. I am now nothing, he exclaimed as he fell, and for a month he lay dying. Then, without recovering his strength, he died, and across his grave another dynasty walked into power in Spain.

## CUNARD SUBSIDISED.

### TO REMAIN BRITISH FOR TWENTY YEARS.

### MORGAN'S ATTITUDE.

THE circular sent by Lord Inverclyde to the shareholders of the Cunard Company, and the statement of Mr. Gerald Balfour at the Cutlers' Feast, gives a good indication of the manner in which the British Government have met the danger threatened to British shipping by the Atlantic shipping combination.

Lord Inverclyde's circular contains the following:—

With reference to my circular of the 31st of May last, I have now the honour to inform you that I have concluded negotiations with his Majesty's Government on behalf of the Cunard Company. The following are the principal terms of the arrangement:—

1. The Cunard Company are to build two large steamers for the Atlantic trade of high speed.

2. The agreement is to remain in force for twenty years from the completion of the second of these vessels.

3. The Cunard Company pledges itself until the expiry of the agreement to remain a purely British undertaking, and that under no circumstances shall the management of the company be in the hands of, or the shares of the vessels of the company held by, other than British subjects.

4. During the currency of the agreement the Cunard Company is to hold at the disposal of the Government the whole of its fleet, including the two new vessels and all other vessels as built, the Government being at liberty to charter or purchase all or any such vessels at agreed rates.

5. The Cunard Company also undertakes not to unduly raise freights or to give any preferential rates to foreigners.

6. The Government are to lend the money for the construction of the two new vessels, charging interest at 2 3-4 per cent. per annum. The security for the loan is to be a first charge on the two new vessels, the present fleet, and the general assets of the Cunard Company.

7. The Cunard Company is to repay the loan by annual payments extending over twenty years.

8. From the time the new vessels commence to run the Goverment are to pay the Cunard Company at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds (£150,000) per annum, instead of the persent Admiralty subvention.

A meeting of the shareholders will be convened as soon as practicable for the purpose of obtaining their approval to such alteration in the articles of association as will be required to enable the directors to enter into a formal agreement embodying these terms.

The general manager, interviewed by a Press Association reporter, stated that he was unable to add anything to Lord Inverclyde's statement, but that he considered the arrangement most satisfactory. He declined to make any statement as to the Cunard Company having been approached by the Morgan Trust.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR'S COMMENTS.

At the Cutlers' Feast Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, referred to the agreements.

Feeling was excited, he said, when it became known that the terms on which German Lines had joined the combination were different from those on which British companies had joined. It had a naval as well as a mercantile aspect, and the possession by the German companies of vessels of 23 1-2 knots had been regarded as a reproach to our British companies. The White Star Line or the Cunard Line could undoubtedly have built and run such vessels if they had thought it commercially to their advantage, and a possible monopoly by a foreign corporation was a matter which it was necessary to take seriously into account.

This was the situation which presented itself and he believed the country would say that the Government dealt with it successfully.

The Government opened negotiations with Lord Inverclyde, chairman of the Cunard Company, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan, as representing the Atlantic Shipping Combination, and it was the barest justice to say of both those gentlemen that they showed the utmost readiness to meet the wishes of the Government. They had been able to enter into an agreement both with Lord Inverclyde and Mr. Morgan.

He then detailed the arrangement with the Cunard Company as given in Lord Inverclyde's circular, and with reference to the annual subsidy of £150,000, said:—

That sum might perhaps appear a large one, but he assured them, the point had been most carefully considered, and the Government had come to the conclusion that the sum named was not more than a fair remuneration for the services to be rendered.

BRITISH FOR TWENTY YEARS.

As to the agreement with the Atlantic Shipping Combine, Mr. Balfour said the general effect was to secure that the British combination should remain British with a majority of British directors, British officers, and a reasonable proportion of British seamen.

The British Government on its side undertook that they should continue to be treated on a footing of equality with other British companies, and as regarded future construction, the combination had undertaken that at least half the tonnage hereafter built for the combination should be built for the British companies and continue to fly the British flag. The agreements with the Cunard Company and with Mr. Morgan were for a period of twenty years. In the case of Atlantic Shipping Combine the period of twenty years might be, and was to be, prolonged with a notice of five years on either side.

## "THE KING'S SOUTH AFRICAN MEDAL."

A SPECIAL Army Order has been issued stating that the King had been pleased to approve of a second war medal, bearing his effigy, being granted in recognition of the services rendered by the troops in the later phases of the war in South Africa, and to reward those soldiers who, by their long service in the field, had brought the war to a successful termination. The medal will be known as "The King's South African Medal."

The ribbon will be orange, white, and green, in three stripes of equal width, and be so worn that the green stripe of the ribbon shall be on the right. The medal, in silver, will be issued to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British, Indian, and colonial forces, to civilian medical practitioners, and others employed in military hospitals in South Africa, and to all nursing sisters, as defined in Army Order 195 of 1901, provided that they were actually serving in South Africa on or after Jan. 1, 1902, and that on that date they had completed 18 months' war service, or subsequently completed such service before June 1, 1902. The actual period of absence from duty, either at home or in South Africa on account of wounds or sickness directly attributable to service in the field will be allowed to count to make up the period of 18 months. The medal will also be granted to those who were invalided by reason of wounds received in action before Jan. 1, 1902, through which cause they were unable to complete an aggregate service of 18 months in South Africa provided they returned and served there for any period between Jan. 1, 1902, and May 31, 1902, both dates inclusive. Two clasps will also be granted:—(a) A clasp, "South Africa, 1901," to all who served in South Africa between Jan. 1, 1901, and Dec. 31, 1901, both dates inclusive; (b) a clasp "South Africa, 1902," to all who served in South Africa between Jan. 1, 1902, and May 31, 1902, both dates inclusive. The order continues:—"The Queen's South Africa medal":—The clasps—"Cape Colony," "Orange Free State," and "Transvaal," instituted by Paragraphs 16, 17, and 18 of Army Order 94 of 1901, which were closed by Army Order 180 of 1901, will be reopened up to May 31, 1902, inclusive, under the same conditions as in the paragraphs above quoted. This latter date will therefore be substituted for July 15, 1901.

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LORD CURZON of Kedleston, writes a London correspondent, will not receive a step in the peerage on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, but the Duke of Connaught will be charged with the duty of conferring upon him the insignia of one of the knightly orders. The reason is that, as the Viceroy is the heir to an older title, it would be no special act of distinction to bestow upon him a title that would one day become absorbed into his hereditary name. In this respect precedent is, in a measure, being followed. Lord Lytton, on January 1st, 1878, received the Grand Cross of the Bath in recognition of the Delhi Assemblage of a year before and of his administration of the famine in Western and Southern India during 1877. On the present occasion the honour will accompany the Assemblage.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

## CAPTAIN MAHAN ON NAVAL EXPANSION.

THE following passages are from an article which Captain Mahan has written for publication in America, under the title "Why we must have a Greater Navy":—

The argument of the opponents of territorial expansion, even within moderate limits, and with due regard to locality and consequent utility in the positions acquired, was plausible, and was deplorably successful; but it was fallacious. It adduced a sound military reason—the increased exposure—but wholly ignored qualifying considerations of the most serious character, reversive of conclusions. It may with much more certainty be now alleged, and the assertion can be supported to the point of demonstration, that the acquisition of recent years, despite the additional requirement of their defence imposed upon us, have not necessitated any increase of our naval force, beyond that which would have been imperatively demanded at the present time, had they never passed into our hands.

Even more, they have lessened the burden of purely naval development, which but for them would have been necessary; for by the tenure of them, and due development of their resources, the navy itself receives an accession of strength, an increased facility of movement, by resting upon strong positions for equipment and repair—upon bases, to use the military term—in several parts of the world where our interests demand naval protection of the land already mentioned—namely, readiness to take the offensive instantly.

Facilities of this character add a percentage of value to a given mobile force, military or naval, for they by so much increase its power and its mobility. This percentage may be difficult of precise definition as to amount, but it none the less exists. That coal can be obtained near at hand, plentifully, and with certainty; that ships can remain in readiness, and in security, near the possible scene of operations; that they can be repaired there, instead of returning to the United States, all these conditions, which our new possessions will afford, enable the work on the spot to be done by fewer ships, and diminish by their storage facilities—by their accumulated and natural resources—the immediate dependance upon home by a long chain of communications, which is the great drain on all military operations.

Thus, according to the particular conditions, one ship may do the work of two, or three ships of five, or perhaps nine of ten; but, be the proportion more or less, the gain in efficiency means, as such gain always does, smaller numbers and therefore, less expense. When a battleship in war time runs upon an uncharted rock, as the Oregon did a year ago in the China Seas, it makes an immense difference to an admiral, and to the operations in hand, whether she can be repaired at a distance of 500 miles or of 5,000. The case is the same with minor repairs, and with the renewal of coal, one of the greatest of naval anxieties. For instance, it would be difficult to exaggerate the value of Guantanamo, only 50 miles from Santiago de Cuba, to the American fleet off the latter port, which otherwise had to coal in the open or depend upon a base many hundred miles away.

This is not, in itself, an argument for large annexations, or indefinite territorial expansion. These, if desirable, rest upon reasons other than military. . . . The military argument amounts simply to this, that a moderate number of such bases, suitably chosen in view of their position and resources, strenghten a military or naval situation, and thereby enable fewer men or fewer ships to do the necessary work; but it must be at once qualified by the other perfectly familiar military maxim, that the multiplication of such bases, as soon as you pass the limits of reasonable necessity, becomes a source of weakness, multiplying exposed points, and entailing division of force.

The march of events, not in the United States only, but over the world at large, not of military or naval events chiefly, but of political events, events economical and commercial, has brought about the necessity, which is now universally recognized, for large navies; navies much increased over the standard of twenty years ago. Of this course of events in those two decades, and their result to-day, our war with Spain, which led directly or indirectly to the acquisition of every foot of insular territory possessed by us, is simply one incident, and that, an incident rather disconnected, something of a side issue, though one most timely for the welfare of the country.

Had that war not occurred, there is no reason to believe that the mighty events which have transpired in Africa, Egypt, the Levant, and China would not have happened; still less that there would not have been the immense commercial developments, which, if less striking, are even more momentous, and more influential at this moment upon the policy of nations. The difference would have been had we not had that war, that events and conditions which are moving the world would have been as they are, but that we should have been without Puertorico, Hawaii, and the Philippines; without reserved rights in Cuba, the key of the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; and that we should not have received the impulse, which the war and our consequent acquisitions most timely gave, to the building of our navy towards a point necessary to meet the demands of a political and commercial future, which in any case would have arrived, and, but for that war, have found us unprepared.

The general strenuous impulse of the great civilised States of the world, to find and to establish markets and commercial relations outside their own borders and their own people, has led to multifold annexations, and to commercial and naval aggressions, in which the United States has had no part, but which have constituted a political situation that immensely increases our political and commercial anxieties, and consequently our naval responsibilities for, as interests of this kind are outside our continent, it is upon the navy that their support rests. This external impulse of the commercial nations is of two-fold character. First, there is the perfectly legitimate and unobjectionable form of commercial competition in open field and without favour; but there is, besides, the effort to extend and sustain commercial advantage by the extension of political power, either by controlling influence or by actual annexation, under cover of either of which the commercial system of the particular country obtains favoured conditions, injurious to others, from special privilege all the way up to a practically exclusive market. The history of the past twenty or thirty years abounds, in such instances, reversive of the course of trade even to the destruction at times of a well-established commerce.

Much of this politico-commercial movement has occurred in regions where the United States has been compelled, by her recognized traditional policy, to abstain from intervention, or even remonstrance. The politics are none of our business, and the resultant commercial inconvenience, if it touch us, has to be accepted. This applies to Europe generally; to Africa, which, both by position and now by annexation, is an appendage of Europe; and probably also to those parts of Asia commonly known as the Levant, which by juxtaposition are European in interest. The case is very different in South America, in Eastern Asia, and in the Pacific. From interest in none of these are we excluded by the Monroe Doctrine and its corollaries which simply bind us to hands-off in matters of purely European concern; while by our express declaration political interference in South America, of a character to intrude European political control, will be resented as directly injurious to us.

As regards the Pacific and China, the movement there, and especially in the latter, has been lately so much before the public that it is unnecessary to recall details. It is obvious, however, that were the commercial interests at stake are so great, and political conditions so uncertain, the desire to secure commercial opportunity will lead countries that possess force into a dangerous temptation to use it for the extension of their influence. Therefore, unless prepared to maintain our rights, either singly or in combination with others, backed by force at hand, we may find ourselves excluded, more or less, by the encroachment of rivals.

The case in South America is even more serious; for political interference there not only may injure us commercially, but would certainly dishonour us, in face of our clearly avowed policy. It must be remembered that this extension of commerce by political pressure is a leading element in the spirit of the times; and when such a spirit is looking watchfully for a field in which to act, one so fruitful and so promising as South America can secure exemption only by a display of power to resist which South America itself does not possess, and which the United States alone can supply.

## THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

THE cadetships offered at the recent examination for the Royal Military College, with a view to appointments in the Indian Staff Corps, have been allotted to the undermentioned candidates:—

KING'S CADETS.

Masey, H J G
Ring, R S H

INDIAN CADETS.

McLeod, D K
Pemberton, E H
Palmer, J H G
Barrow, R E
Manderson, R W
Browne, C P
Macintyre, D
King, E
Beadon, V

HONORARY INDIAN CADET.—E. Hobday.

COMPETITORS.

Wilson, A T
Rainsford-Hannay, R
Thompson, A
Bennett, O D
McArthur, V G
Chadwick, F J
Lee, W C N
Hemsley, C
Bogle, A H
Rathborne, W D McN
Farquhar, F R
Buckland, G C B
Harcourt, E S
Hewat, A G
Greig, R M
Gwatkin, F
Cheeke, A M M
Hunter, J C
Knollys, D E
Slacke, G C
Inglis, D
Doveton, A C
Ross, E J

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IT is well known that the application of Roentgen rays to the skin sometimes produces ulceration, but, according to a Swiss authority, this is not the case when the rays are produced by what are called by electricians influence machines. It has also been shown by M. Demerline that Roentgen rays produced by alternating currents of high frequency and high voltage are harmless to the skin, and even curative. The Roentgen ray tube is connected by its Cathode to an ondin resonator and its anode is left free or else connected to earth. Such tubes can be brought quite near the patient (according to the Electrician), and hence there is no loss in the penetrating power of the rays.

M. Deslandres, a French astronomer, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, infers, from spectroscopic observations, that the planet Saturn rotates round its axis in a direction contrary to the rotation of the other planets.

M. W. de Fonvielle, the well-known French aeronaut suggests that balloons be used for studying volcanic phenomena. Needless to say, the ascents should not be made during a violent eruption. Free balloons, as well as captive balloons, are available for the purpose and he wonders why French warships provided with captive balloons were not sent to Martinique. Automatic cameras, thermometers, and vessels to capture specimens of gas might accompany the balloons.

Examination of 55,000 children in some thirty-six of the public schools of New York shows that as many as 12 per cent. of the pupils had contagious diseases of the eyes, and in future the eyes of pupils will be examined at intervals by ophthalmic surgeons to prevent those having such diseases from coming to school.

Mr. L. J. Briggs, of Washington, United States, describes a dew-bow, that is, a rainbow formed on the dew of a plot of Kentucky blue grass in front of a Government building in the city. Standing back to the sun, the bow was visible at 9 a. m. the red outer and blue inner side of the bow being well defined, but the boundary between them rather indistinct. The grass was very short at the time.

Some regard the front and others the back of the brain as the seat of the intellectual faculties, but the recent observations of Dr. Phelps, an American, go to support the former view. In all, save two, out of 295 cases of injured brains, it was found that extensive damage to the frontal region of the brain produce a serious disturbance of the mental faculties. It is known that the left lobe of the brain controls the right side of the body, and, therefore, may be regarded as the superior lobe. Dr. Phelps even thinks it the intellectual half of the brain. The right lobe of the brain may be severely injured without much affecting the mind.

Mr. Runge is of opinion that cane sugar as a food, owing to its lack of lime and iron, is not so nourishing as fruits and vegetables rich in hydrates of carbon. Honey is also deficient in iron and lime.

According to Messrs. Latter and Newton, since a cuckoo prefers to lay in the nest of one particular species of bird, it happens that, by natural selection, the egg of the cuckoo tends to resemble the egg of the species in whose nest it lays. Hence it occurs that the eggs of different cuckoos vary a good deal among themselves as they resemble more or less the eggs of other species of birds.

Electric fans or ventilators are so common in America that a new indisposition, a kind of chill produced by the draught, is known as electrofannite. To prevent this draught, and distribute the air better in the room, M. Legrand has brought out an electric fan which oscillates through a third of a circle and so directs the fresh air to all parts of the room. A small blind, on the principle of the Venetian blind or Louvre board, is also used in connection with it.

The water-level indicator of Messrs. Gent and Co., Leicester, works by electricity and records the level of water in reservoirs, harbours, and so on at any distance from the site of the register. The recording instrument contains a drum or cylinder on which a pen, actuated by electrical impulses, draws a curve of the water level.

Roumania, like some other petroleum countries, has adopted the oil-burning locomotive on her State railways. The mode of heating the boilers by petroleum is that of Mr. Holden, of the Great Eastern Railway, and it involves the use either of the oil alone or with addition of coal. The Holden system is also employed on Austrian railways.

The excavations of the American Archaeological Institute at Corinth have revealed the contours of the ancient city, a number of fountains, the wharves and agora, the remains of the triumphal arch or propylon, and a number of old carvings, including a fine head of Ariadne and a relief, almost life-size, of two dancing girls.

Fish-flour is the dried and pulverised flesh of Norwegian fish. It is very nourishing and easily transported. Other countries which have a superabundance of fish might well make the surplus into fish-flour.

The fastest boat in the world is the steam-yacht Arrow, of Mr. C. D. Mosher, New York. She recently covered a measured nautical mile on the Hudson River in 1min. 32sec., or at the rate of 39·13 nautical miles, that is to say, 43 statute miles, an hour. She is a twin-screw yacht 130ft. 4in. in length, 12ft. 6in. in beam, and 3ft. 6in. in draught, with a displacement of 66 tons.

Mr. J. D. Rockfeller gave 200,000 dollars to found an institute of bacteriology, and Messrs. Basset and Duval, using the means thus provided, have discovered the bacillus of Summer complaint. The germ is the same as that of acute dysentery.

Marconi seems to be less an originator than a pushing exploiter of other people's ideas. It is now well-known that his original patent contains little more than what Sir Oliver Lodge exhibited in a public lecture at the Royal Institution some two years before; his use of aerial wires was pointed out before he employed them; the coherers were discovered by Braney, Solari, or others, and the new magnetic detector, which he substitutes for the coherer, is, it appears, an adaptation of a device of Rutherford. Professor Fleming assisted him and his company in carrying out the long-distance installations, and lastly, even the arrangement of aerial conductors at the Cape Breton station for Transatlantic messages is now claimed by M. Emile Guarini, the Italian inventor of a relay for wireless telegraphy. Let us give Marconi credit for his enterprise in making practical use of the wireless telegraph, but at the same time let us remember what others have done.

The continued breakdowns of the cables from Martinique to Guadaloupe have roused the authorities at last to the advantage of the wireless telegraph, and the French Minister for the Colonies is trying to restore the lost communication in this way. Other cable companies might well follow his example.

The "British Medical Journal" announces a new society, to be known as the Therapeutical Society, which shall concern itself with the medicinal properties of every kind of natural product of value in practical medicine. The first president will be Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, and the first hon. secretary Dr. T. E. B. Brown, master of the Society of Apothecaries.

The training of the hospital nurse in England will not deserve to be called complete until it includes a thorough course of sick cookery and some systematic teaching in hospital economics. So far we have not evolved any satisfactory domestic economy system to apply specially to hospitals, and housewifery appears to be becoming a dead instinct in the rising young generation from which the probationer ranks are recruited. It is a constantly recurring question whether the modern training of the nurse includes too much theory and science and too little practical housewifery. I must confess that, in my opinion, there is no room for doubt as to the answer.

The inconvenience which purchasers of both sexes must experience in having to formulate their requirements "cheek by jowl" at the same counter in the retail chemist's shop is obvious. There are numerous articles and cosmetic appliances, peculiar to one and the other sex, which are, so to speak, confidential requirements; yet, under the existing conditions of retail pharmacy, no degree of privacy is obtainable. "Nous avons change tout cela." A chemist who recently set up in business at Opelousas, a thriving city or village out West, has introduced a change with some claim to originality. It is practically a double shop, with two entrances, labelled respectively Ladies and Gentlemen. The interior is similarly partitioned off, and the ladies' department is in charge of a female pharmacist. This innovation has much to recommend it, and it is certainly not asking too much of our pharmacists to suggest the propriety of allocating a certain counter space to their lady customers, with, whenever practicable, a lady dispenser to minister to their wants.

• Exquisite Flavor •
Easily Digested •
Cocoa
• BEST & GOES FARTHEST •

MELLIN'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an ideal food for Infants and Invalids; and IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT. The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

Send to any of the Agents mentioned below for book of pictures and testimonials.

MELLIN'S FOOD for a light, sustaining and highly nutritious diet, adapted for the use of all.

Samples and Pamphlet on the "Care of Infants in India," from the following Wholesale Agents—BOMBAY—LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. CALCUTTA—MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO. COCANADA—HALL, WILSON & CO. KURRACHEE—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO. MADRAS—OAKES & CO., LTD. RANGOON—LATHAM, BLACK & CO.

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THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

The Very Finest Dressing, Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed for the Toilet.

"HARLENE"

Produces Luxuriant Hair, Prevents its Falling Off or Turning Grey.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR.

"HARLENE" PRESERVES, STRENGTHENS, AND INVIGORATES CHILDREN'S HAIR.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2/6 and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle from Druggists &c., all over the World.

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SADDLE SOAP.

Sold by all Saddlers and Store-Keepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness, Pains in the Chest, Pains in the Limbs, Pains in the Back, and all Aches and Pains. Price 1/1½ and 2/6.

CONQUERS PAIN!

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1878.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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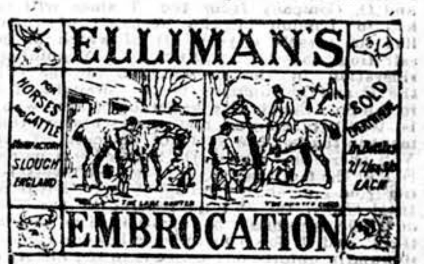
The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

Stephens' GUM
Sticks Quickly & and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

No Stable is complete without



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By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is

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Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
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Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
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None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
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Sold in highest estimation [illegible] more than half a century.

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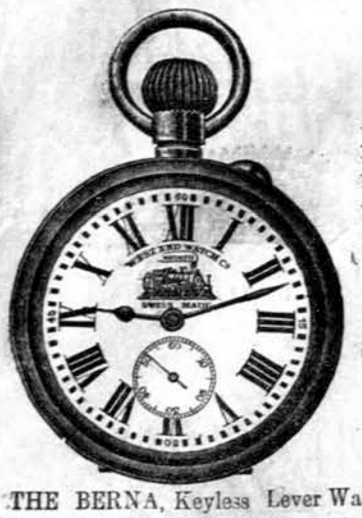

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10 per cent. discount allowed to purchaser of 6 watches in a lot.

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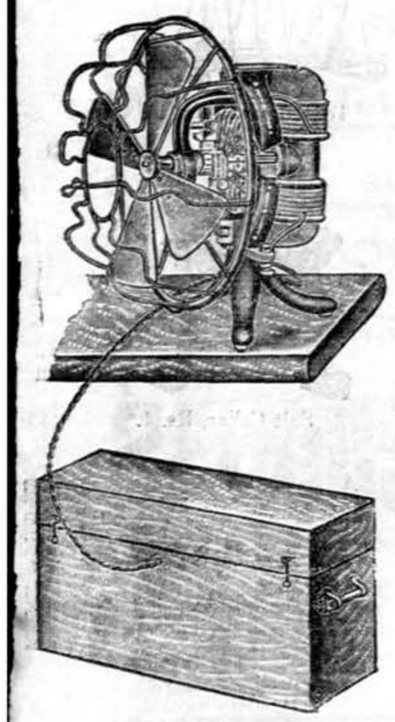

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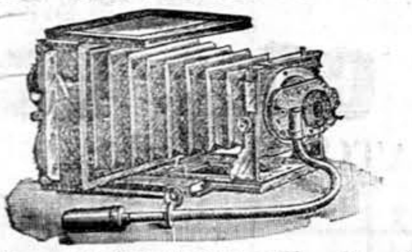

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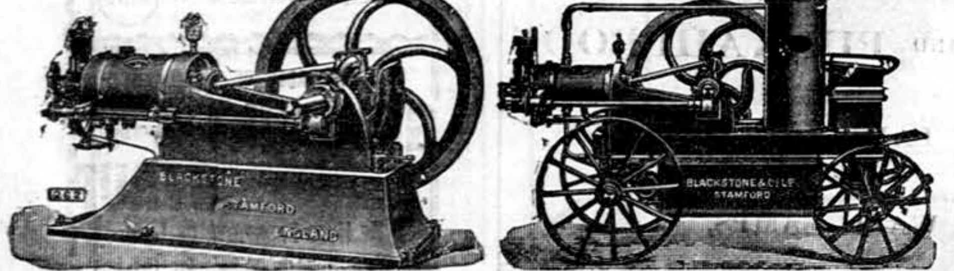

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**TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.**

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust: the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

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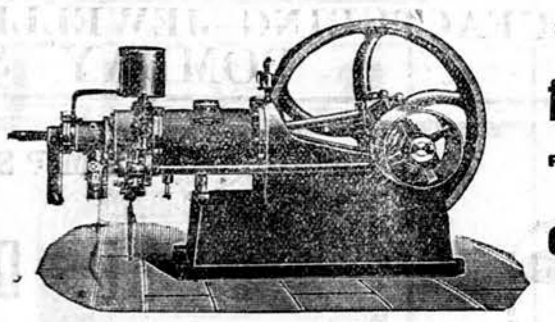

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Suitable for all Driving purposes and specially constructed

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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**The "ENSIGN" Cameras.**

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼ × 3¼.

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Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

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**For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.**

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

***From an Eminent Surgeon:—***

**"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."**

**BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.**

***BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.***

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## 'LANOLINE'

Natural Toilet Preparations.

'DARTRING' BRAND

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

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AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED **GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.**

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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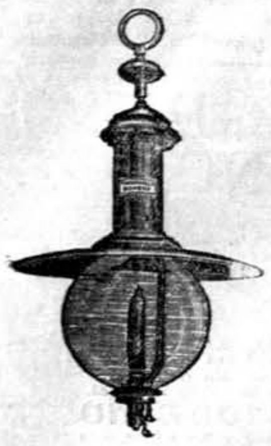

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I undertake to supply ON HIRE the above for CORONATION AT DELHI DURBAR.

SOLE AGENT,

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BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

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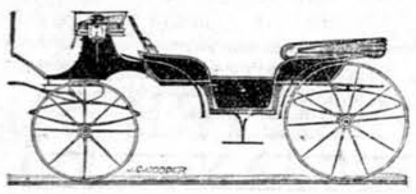

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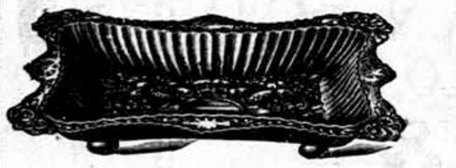
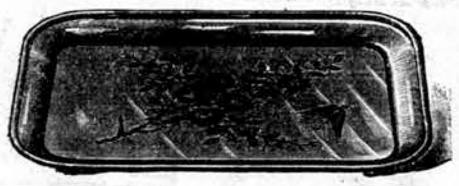


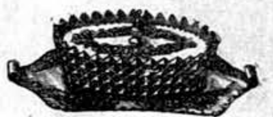
Cake Dish, Rs. 33.



Engraved 13 inch Waiter, Rs. 22.

Butter Dish and Knife, Rs. 12.

Fruit Dish, Gilt inside, Rs. 20.



Butter Dish and Knife Rs. 11.

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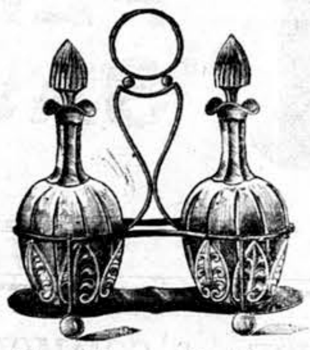


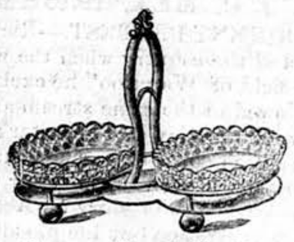
Oil and Vinegar, Rs. 28.

Cruet, Rs. 22.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 24.

Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 28
" " " 20

Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 44.

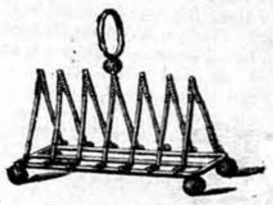


Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.

6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.

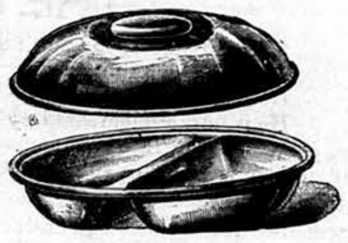
Preserved Stand and Spoon Rs. 14.

Pepper, Rs. 3.



Toast Rack, Rs. 41.

11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.



Round Vegetable Dish and Cover, Rs. 32.

11 inch Entree Dish. Rs. 40.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ½ | Pint, | Rs. 20 |
| ¾ | " | " 24 |
| 1 | " | " 29 |
| 1½ | " | " 38 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ½ | Pint, | Rs. 14 |
| ¾ | " | " 18 |
| 1 | " | " 21 |
| 1½ | " | " 29 |

Pepper, Rs. 2-8.

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